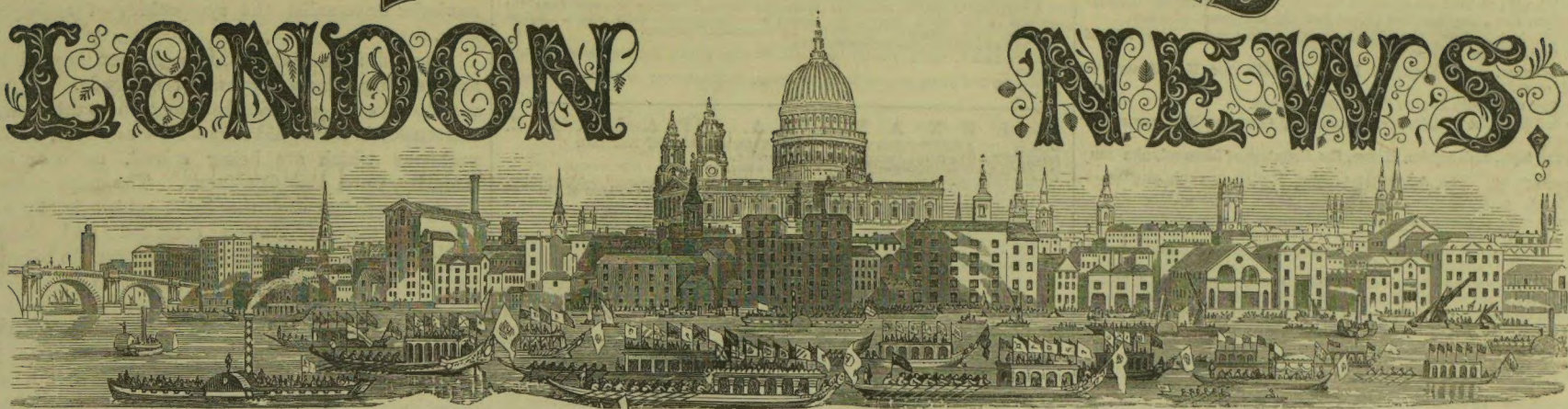


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1883.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



SINKING OF H.M.S. VANGUARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THE OFFICERS.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Hill Foot, Ulverston, the wife of Myles Kennedy, of a daughter.

On the 7th ult., at Fortress Gwalior, Central India, the wife of Marmaduke Stourton, Esq., Captain 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 32, Clanciarde-gardens, Bayswater, the wife of George G. Ceffala, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, the Marchioness of Blandford, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., Lady Evelyn Courtenay, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Blackmoor, Petersfield, Countess Waldegrave, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Kingston House, the Countess of Listowel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., in Killyleagh parish church, Mr. Russell Maule Stephenson, son of the late Mr. Henry Stephenson, Ranger of Hyde Park, and Lady Mary Whitbread, and nephew of the present Earl of Albemarle, to Miss Helen Gwendoline Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down, sister to the Countess of Dufferin.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town, by the Rev. William Calvert, M.A., Vicar, Griffiths Smith, of Furnival's Inn, London, to Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Groombridge, of Falkland-road, Kentish Town. No cards. Australian papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 148, Cambridge-street, S.W., Miss Isabella Andrew, aged 78.

On the 28th ult., at Bray, Head House, County Wicklow, Ireland, Robert Wybrants, Esq., of 47, Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 88th year.

On the 4th inst., at 33, Lonsdale-square, Islington, James Neale, late of the Stock Exchange, in his 86th year.

On the 5th inst., at 22, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, after seven months' intense suffering, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Wylls Mackeson, Esq., Q.C., aged 33 years.

On the 2nd inst., at 107, Belgrave-road, after a short illness, Agnes Graham, Countess of Buchan, aged 48.

On the 1st inst., at Wilmington, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth Theresa Agnes, fourth and youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Rollo.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., at 28, St. James's-place, London, Frances Isabella, Dowager Lady Clinton, widow of the late Sir Horace Seymour, in her 60th year.

On the 29th ult., at Leamington, Sophia, Dowager Lady Berwick, aged 81 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Simpson; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. Dr. E. Parry, Bishop of Dover.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Gaden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall (closed).
Savoy (closed).

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.
Salmon-fishing in Scotland ends.
Society of Engineers, Examination of the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Grand Junction Water-works, both at Hampton.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
Holy Cross.
Duck-hunting begins.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.
Full moon, 12.42 p.m.
Ember Week.
Doncaster Races—St. Leger.
Staffordshire Agricultural Society, Exhibition at Uttoxeter.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
Farnworth Agricultural Show, near Warrington.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.
Crewe Dog Show (two days).
Broom Agricultural Society Show.
Cheshire Agricultural Society Show at Crewe (two days).

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 9.30 p.m.
New Brighton Sailing Club, closing cruise.

Doncaster Races: September Meeting.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
September	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles	In.
1	30.231	58.8	47.2	67	5	46.4	70.8	WNW. W.	128	0.00
2	30.155	63.4	55.4	77	9	59.5	73.3	SW. SSW.	275	0.40
3	29.980	59.1	55.6	77	9	56.1	69.0	SSW. W.	209	0.127
4	30.101	59.4	47.5	67	4	50.9	69.1	WSW. W. WNW.	144	0.00
5	30.250	59.6	54.1	78	1	50.4	68.8	WNW. SSW. NW.	47	0.00
6	30.246	61.0	53.7	78	3	48.0	75.6	NW. SSE.	118	0.00
7	30.029	62.4	62.5	71	1	49.5	76.3	SE. SSE.	176	0.08

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.261	30.196	29.988	30.068	30.232	30.300	30.102
Temperature of Air	58.8	63.4	59.1	59.4	61.0	62.4	63.4
Temperature of Evaporation	54.2	60.8	60.7	56.4	57.1	59.7	62.5
Direction of Wind	WNW.	SSW.	SSW.	W.	WSW.	NW.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 49	0 18	1 42	1 45	2 2	2 19	3 27

DR. STONE will commence a COURSE OF TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES ON PHYSICS at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, on SATURDAY, OCT. 9, at Noon. They are open to non-medical students. Fee, 3s. Apply to H. G. Whitfield, Esq., as above.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSING, ST. JOHN'S
HOUSE.—Ladies and Respectable Women of all classes received by St. John's House to TRAIN in King's College and Charing-cross Hospitals, as NURSES for Hospitals, Private Families, or Parishes. For terms apply to the Lady Superior, St. John's House, 8, Norfolk-street, Strand.

EDUCATION (Superior), BLACKHEATH, near LONDON
for YOUNG LADIES, £12 to £14 per Term, inclusive, under the best Masters. Home comforts. Situation unrivalled. "S.S." care of Mr. Udell, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.
BEGINNING OF LECTURES—OCT. 1.
Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to THE DIRECTOR.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Iris, Narcissus, Amaryllis, Lilies, Colchicums, Bulbocorns, Cyclamen, Cannas, Paeonia Bogatas (Bulbous), Delphiniums, Yuccas, Potentillas, Terrestrial Orchids, Aquatics, Gesneraceae and Aroidaceous Plants, and a large Stock of Miscellaneous Greenhouse, Frame, and Hardy Bulbs, Plants, and Roots, direct from the Growers at Growers' Prices, delivered entirely free in London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow.

OUR CATALOGUE, in English, of the above for 1875 is now ready, and (will, as usual, be handed to all Gardeners and Amateurs, free, on application to Messrs. MERTENS and CO., 3, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., or to our selves direct.

Collections B. C. E. and F kept constantly in Stock in London.

ANT. ROOZEN and FOS (formerly Ant. Roozen), Overveen, near Haarlem, Holland.

JOHN BENNETT'S WATCHES.

BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, 20s. 30s. 40s. 50s.
BENNETT'S LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, from 10s.
BENNETT'S SILVER WATCHES, WITH KEYLESS ACTION, from 6s.
BENNETT'S GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS, from 30s. to 40s.
BENNETT'S SILVER HALF-CHRONOMETERS, from 16s. to 25s.
BENNETT'S HALF-CHRONOMETERS are compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in position, and need no key.
BENNETT'S ENGLISH HALL-CLOCKS, CHIMING THE QUARTERS, from 30s.
BENNETT'S FINELY-GLAZED DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, CLASSIC DESIGNS.
BENNETT'S MARBLE DIALS—ROOM CLOCKS, WITH ANTIQUE BRONZES.
BENNETT'S 12-CARAT HALF-MARKED CHAINS AND CHOICE JEWELLERY.
JOHN BENNETT'S WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
63 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.
MONDAY, SEPT. 13.—Great Fountains. Midget Hanlons.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.—Moore and Burgess Minstrels.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.—Orchestral Concert. Midget Hanlons.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.—Great Fireworks Display. Daring Descent from the summit of the North Tower. See special advertisements in daily papers. Midget Hanlons. Performance of "Our Boys" by Vaudeville Company.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.—Midget Hanlons.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment. Midget Hanlons.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 13th inst.
MONDAY.—The Great Autumn Trotting Meeting.
TUESDAY.—The Great Autumn Trotting Meeting.
WEDNESDAY.—Balloons Ascent, Concert, &c.
THURSDAY.—First of the series of Operas in English, with the artistes of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. "Sonnambula."
GREAT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. New Designs and Novel Effects.
FRIDAY.—Orchestral Concert, &c.
SATURDAY.—Opera in English—"Maritana." Grand Illumination, with novel effects (see Daily Papers).
Admission, One Shilling every day this week; or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT FIREWORK
DISPLAY, THURSDAY NEXT. Numerous entirely new and wonderful effects, never yet exhibited.—ONE SHILLING.

DORIS GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE
PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—Exhibition of Alpine, Eastern, English Lake, and other Water-Colour Drawings, on View and for Sale. NOW OPEN. BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT in the Great Irish Drama, SHAUGHRAUN, illustrated with beautiful scenery by William Beverly, at 7.45 every Evening. Preceded by THE WHITE HAT. To conclude with INTRIGUE.—Prices from 6d. to 4s. Doors Open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
SANTLEY'S OPERA HOUSE ON THE STAGE.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, at Eight o'clock. MARRIAGE OF FIGARO—Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Josephine Yorke, Mr. Santley, Mr. Campobello, and Mlle. Ostava Torriani. MONDAY, SEPT. 13. FAUST. TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15. First Time in England of Cagnoni's THE PORTER OF HAVRE (an Opera founded on "The Porter's Knot").

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—FIFTH SEASON.—SECOND
SHAKESPEARIAN PRODUCTION, SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18, at Eight. The tragedy of MACBETH, with the following cast—Macbeth, Mr. Irving; Duncan, Mr. Huntley; Malcolm, Mr. Brooke; Banquo, Mr. Forrester; Macduff, Mr. Swinburne; Ross, Mr. G. Neville; Lennox, Mr. Stewart; Doctor, Mr. Beaumont; Lady Macbeth, Miss Claire; Hecate, Miss Pouncefort; First Witch, Mr. Mead; Second Witch, Mr. Archer; Third Witch, Mrs. Huntley; Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). New dresses, mechanical effects, music by Stoepel, and scenery by Messrs. Hawes Craven and Luthbert. Preceded at Seven by A HAPPY PAIR. Mr. G. Neville and Miss Virginia Francis. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Booking fees permanently abolished.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN Every Evening, at Eight, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Great success of the Olympic Drama, THE TWO ORPHANS. Olympic Artistes and Effects. Every Evening at 7.30.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
ST. JAMES'S HALL.
MR. WILLIAM LESLIE.
The Marvellous Alto, will sing an Entirely New and Original Song at every Performance, entitled THE SONGS THAT I LOVED LONG AGO, the Words written by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., the Music composed by W. Meyer Lutz.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY ANY COMPOSITION FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give
THREE DAY PERFORMANCES
during the ensuing week.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.
Each Day at Three.
In addition to the usual performance, Every Night at Eight.
Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No charge for booking. No fees. No charge for programme.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
OF THE NIGHT, NOW IN THE
TENTH YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The great Company now numbers in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists in England. Its instrumentalists have all been selected from the orchestras of the two Operas and from the Philharmonic Society. The Comedians and Dancers are OLD AND ESTEEMED PUBLIC FAVORITES.
THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC SUNG BY THIS COMPANY are written and composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the time; amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, Charles Dumphrie, F. Stainforth, John Thomson, Alfred Crowquill, E. L. Blanchard, R. Harrison, Geoffrey Turner, H. Sampson, W. Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, Charles Blomphie, &c.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—HAMILTON'S
AUTUMN TOURS. Every Day, at Three and Eight, delightful Excursion through the United States of America and Home Again in 120 minutes. Guide, Mr. Mathison, who will recite his new and original Poem in honour of Captain Webb at every representation. Return fares, 1s. to 5s. Tickets to be had at all the Libraries, and at Austin's Ticket-office, Piccadilly.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND

DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, contains:—
Miss Parker's Swim from London to Blackwall.
The Long-Distance Lady Swimmers, Miss Emily Parker and Miss Agnes Peckwith.
Skating-Rink at Brussels.
Deer-Stalking in the Highlands.
Portrait of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.
Prize Winners, with Special Report of the Bath Poultry and Caged-Bird Show.
New Animals at the Zoo. With Descriptive Notes by Frank Buckland, who now writes for this Journal.
Trinity Races, Jersey.
Mr. Broadwood's Yacht, Minerva.
Our Captions Critic.
Circular Notes. Henley Asleep, by "The Tiny Traveller." A Jaunt to Jersey, by Byron Webber. Rugby's Racing Notes. "Dolphin" on Recent Swimming Feats. Shooting Notes from the Moors, Manors, and Forests. New Pieces at the Theatres. Chess, Music, Athletics.
Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.
Published at the Office, 198, Strand.
Every Saturday. Price 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

A glance—of necessity a very cursory glance—at Continental politics. There is nothing at home to claim present attention. All is profoundly quiet here. Regattas and excursion trips, collisions at sea, collisions on the rail, losses of life by bathers, and adventurous leaps into the river from metropolitan bridges, extraordinary feats of natation by girls, flower and fruit shows at the Crystal and the Alexandra Palaces, sporting intelligence and harvest prospects, with a thousand little et ceteras which we cannot stay to enumerate, combined with magnificent autumn sunshine, constitute nearly all that is conspicuous in English life just now—all, at least, which finds record in our daily journals. Here and there, it is true, some political man of mark delivers a speech upon personal or social topics—Mr. Roebuck, for instance, on the consistency of his past public life, or

Mr. Fawcett in the interests of education. But, speaking generally, little or nothing of a political bearing has occurred since the prorogation of Parliament to excite the anxieties or to enlist the sympathies of society in these isles.

Abroad it is different, though even abroad there are not wanting some symptoms of lassitude. It would be rash to take for granted that our own countrymen are not interested, in a languid manner at any rate, in the great problems which are being solved, more or less satisfactorily, upon the Continent. The papers are full of foreign politics, and the light which is thrown upon them by the information collected and digested by their various correspondents serves to force them upon public sympathy; for it is not to be inferred from the fact that we have only a remote interest in these questions that we are entirely apathetic in regard to their treatment and progress. We can do very little in them, it is true; and for this reason, as well as others, we are disinclined to meddle with them. But we think we may state with confidence that the British public is never wholly indifferent to that which affects the progress of humanity, whether at home or abroad; and there are good grounds for believing that in the midst of their pleasures and recreations the vast majority of educated Englishmen find some time to think of, and some sympathy to bestow upon, those who are elsewhere engaged in working out, amid dangers and self-sacrifices, great patriotic issues.

The most prominent of the questions which, for the time being, are agitating the mind of Europe is that which has grown out of the Herzegovinian insurrection. It may be premature to conclude that it is already virtually settled, but it is not unreasonable to gather from the facts now before the public that it will not lead to any immediate disturbance of the international politics of Europe. The three great Empires are at one on this question. They are all agreed to extinguish the fire which has been kindled before it extends into a general conflagration. The interests of each (to say nothing of mutual jealousies) sternly forbid any present attempt to dispose of what is called "the Eastern question." That they have brought diplomatic pressure to bear upon the Porte, without any direct intervention in the internal affairs of the Turkish Empire, is unquestionable; that they have exercised to the utmost their influence upon the semi-independent States surrounding the focus of the insurrection to prevent as far as possible their adding fuel to the flame is also well known. The result is, or is stated to be, that Turkey has succeeded in suppressing the provincial outbreak against her supreme authority. Her soldiery have traversed the Herzegovina from one border to another without meeting with any resistance. Bosnia has been awed into reluctant submission. But now comes the most critical question, What is to be done to prevent these periodical outbreaks of insurrection under the provincial administration of the Porte? It is clear that the great European Powers cannot, will not, ought not to, permit the unmodified continuance of a system of Government which is perpetually provoking disturbance in a vital part of Europe, and thereby entailing insecurity upon neighbouring Governments. That is the main as well as the most delicate question with which the Military Monarchies, and even the Maritime Powers, of the Continent are just now concerned to solve. It may be assumed that their joint action will be of a temporising character; that they will obtain for the outlying provinces of Turkey, or, at any rate, for the Christian population resident in them, some alleviation of their miserable lot; and that they will leave to the future—not very far distant, perhaps—the permanent settlement of those interests associated with the rule of the Sultan which, prematurely handled, would involve Europe in a general war.

Spain next attracts public attention. Matters appear to be taking a more definite course in the Peninsula than they have done since the death of Marshal Prim. The civil war in the north is evidently tending to its conclusion. The national authority, under King Alfonso, is at length beginning to make itself felt. Carlism seems destined once more to succumb. Proofs have been given of the unity and vigour characterising the military command under the Government at Madrid. There is great discouragement in the camp of Don Carlos. His ablest Generals acknowledge their inability to carry his orders into effect. They are being pursued by the national troops from pillar to post. The capture of Seo de Urgel by the Alfonsists has dissipated their prestige. There is a rumour already of projected negotiations for peace. The means of the Pretender are pretty nearly exhausted. The inhabitants of the provinces which he occupies are tired of the devastations of war, and begin to clamour for its cessation. Europe will witness with satisfaction the termination of this sanguinary but fruitless dynastic struggle. But, whether it come soon, or whether it continue to linger on for some time to come, the close of it will bequeath to Spain a legacy of debt and disorder which she will find an almost insuperable weight of difficulties in disposing of.

Turn we next to the French Republic. It is in the midst of a Parliamentary recess. It has in prospect, before or after winter, a general election, upon the basis of the Constitutional laws now in force. Public feeling, however, would appear to be settling down in all parts of the

country to a tacit resolution in support of the law as it stands. Marshal MacMahon lets it be known that he intends to stand by it. M. Gambetta refuses to be provoked into controversy by his extremer brethren. Moderate or Conservative Republicanism continues to be in the ascendant. Monarchy has become impossible, and even the Empire, by the too great impetuosity of its devotees, is believed to have lost its chance. The ferment of the public mind, as compared with that of the last two years, is becoming less violent, and, as it seems to us, less venomous; so that, on the whole, it may, we trust, be anticipated that France is in a fair way to realise the advantage of settled political institutions.

We will not extend our glance further. We need not. There is nothing especial to note with regard to other European States. For the present they are all quiet, each working out, with more or less promise and success, its own domestic problems. The sky can hardly be described as everywhere clear and blue. Over a large extent it is grey. But Providence may be thanked that there is no indication of immediately coming storms; and, possibly, a few years may serve to melt away the clouds which show themselves in the distance, and to give the world assurance of a settled European peace.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at the ball given last week by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Glassalt Shiel on Thursday week, returning to the castle in the evening. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last on a visit to her Majesty. The Rev. Principal Tulloch arrived at the castle, and, with the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. Mr. Tulloch dined with her Majesty. The Queen accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove to Loch Callater on Monday. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty has walked and driven out daily. The Princesses have taken frequent rides, and Prince Christian has had good sport, deerstalking and shooting. Viscount Bridport and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy have left, and Colonel Maude has arrived at, the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, continue at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince, with a numerous party, had an extensive deer-drive, on Wednesday week, in the woods of Abergeldie, and numerous stags fell. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dance in the ball-room adjoining the castle, which was tastefully decorated with heather and other floral devices. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present, together with various families resident in the neighbourhood and the principal tenantry and servants of the Royal Highland estates. Supper was served at one o'clock. The Royal family joined in the dance, which was kept up until five a.m. to the music of the pipes and violin. On Saturday last the Princess, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of Wales, drove to Clachintown and partook of tea with Mrs. Blackburn, late nurse to the Royal children. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, and afterwards drove to Invercauld on a visit to Colonel Farquharson. On Monday their Royal Highnesses were present at the Aboyne Highland Gathering. The Prince has during the week had excellent sport deerstalking in Ballochbrier Forest and on the White Mount, and also good shooting on the moors. The Princess, with her children, has had picnics and daily rides and drives in excursions to picturesque localities in the surrounding neighbourhood.

Prince Christian Victor and the younger children of Prince and Princess Christian have arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, from Cumberland Lodge.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Duchess Saldanha have left the Portuguese Legation for Littlehampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Raby Castle, Durham, from Battle Abbey.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has arrived at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

The Duke of Richmond, accompanied by the Earl of March, Lord Turnour, and Captain Balfour, has returned to Gordon Castle from Glenfiddich.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, accompanied by Lady Georgiana and Lord Victor Seymour, have left Ragley Hall en route for Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, from Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and the Ladies Lindsay have arrived at Dun Echt, N.B., from Haigh Hall, Lancashire.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Buckhurst from Inchmary, Hampshire.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left Ashdown Park, Berks, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny, from Brighton.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have left Carlton House-terrace for Castle Caledon, Tyrone.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have arrived at Lucerne. Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave have arrived at Weymouth from Chewton Priory, Somersetshire.

Earl de Grey, M.P., has left Studley Royal, Ripon, for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt have arrived at Powerscourt, Enniskerry, from Homburg.

Lord and Lady Charles Bruce have arrived at Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury.

Lord and Lady Kilmarnock arrived at Slains Castle last week, and yesterday week Lord and Lady Erroll entertained the tenantry on the Erroll estates at the castle in honour of the marriage of Lord and Lady Kilmarnock.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Cowper have left Dublin for Bacadlands, Hants.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli returned to his residence in Whitehall-gardens, on Wednesday, from Bretby Park.

A marriage is announced between the Hon. and Rev. Canon Forester, Rector of Gedling and Canon Residentiary of York, and Miss Tollemache, eldest daughter of Mr. William Tollemache and the late Lady Anna Maria Tollemache, sister of the Duke of Somerset.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, and Isabella, only child of Sir Thomas Whichcote, of Aswarby Park, Lincolnshire, was solemnised on Tuesday forenoon at Aswarby church. The bridesmaids, eight in number, were the Ladies Isabel, Mary, Catherine, Frances, and Louisa Cecil, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Montgomery, Miss Freke, and Miss Venetia Bentinck. Lord Burghley was accompanied by his brother, Lord William Cecil, who acted as best man. The bride wore a dress composed of white satin, flounced and trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossoms; and a wreath of the same flowers, from which depended a veil of Brussels lace. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white muslin trimmed with skyblue silk; white chip hats with blue feathers. Each of them wore a gold locket with the crest and monogram of both families in blue and red enamel, surmounted by a coronet in rubies. The service was performed by the Rector, the Rev. Christopher Whichcote, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. Webster, domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Exeter. On leaving the church to return to the hall sixteen girls, dressed in scarlet petticoats, with scarlet and white tunics, strewed flowers on the pathway as the young married couple passed along from the church to the mansion. Their way was lined by a perfect avenue of spectators, who loudly expressed their wishes for the welfare and happiness of the bride and bridegroom.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Scott, of Rotherfield Park, Hants, and Miss Mary Angela Wellesley, second daughter of Lady Charles Wellesley and granddaughter of the late Duke of Wellington, took place also on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square. There were six bridesmaids—viz., Miss Wellesley (her sister), Miss Williams Wynn, Miss Thistlethwaite, Miss Lucy Martin, Miss D'Oyley, and Miss Emily Greenwood. The bride wore a white silk dress, trimmed with Brussels lace and feather trimming, and over a wreath of orange flowers was a tulle veil, fastened in the hair by sprays of diamonds. The bridesmaids wore blue silk dresses with white broché tabliers, straw hats lined with blue silk, trimmed with blue feathers and white lace. The religious rite was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Dean of Windsor. The bride was given away by her brother, Captain Henry Wellesley.

The presents in both cases were numerous and costly.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, David, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham. Andrew, E. G., Rector of Water-Stratford, near Buckingham. Brent, Percy, Vicar of Easton Mauditt, Northamptonshire. Clarke, J. T., to the Consolidated Chapel of St. Mary, Brynmawr. Davies, Evan, Vicar of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire. Flynn, Vicar of St. Luke's, Bradford; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lowmoor. Grant, Brewin, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green. Hoare, D., Vicar of St. David's, Holloway. Jones, Evan, Rector of Newport, Pembrokeshire. Meade, R. C., Vicar of St. Neot's, Hunts. Pigou, F., Vicar of Halifax. Rose, J. H., Vicar of Clerkenwell. Ryan, V. J., Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford. Seaton, Douglas, Vicar of Breinton; Vicar of Goodrich. Temple, K. L., Rector of Thorp Morieux, Suffolk. Ware, Wilmot W., Rector of Bryanston-cum-Durweston, Dorset. Watson, George Bowes, Vicar of St. Mary's, Outland's Park, Surrey. Williamson, Arthur, Vicar of St. James's, Norland. Wrench, F., Rector of Newton, near Hythe, Kent. Wrenford, Joshua B., Vicar of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. Yeatman, H. W., Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London intends holding a general visitation of his diocese in November.

It is stated that Bishop Hale, of Perth, Western Australia, has accepted the Bishopric of Brisbane, vacant by the resignation of Bishop Tuffnell.

The *Guardian* is authorised to state that the Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Doncaster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, has finally accepted the Vicarage of Halifax.

The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, uncle of the Duke of Leeds (the "S. G. O." of the *Times* correspondence columns), has resigned the living of Bryanston-cum-Durweston, in Dorset, and the diocese of Salisbury, to which he was appointed in 1841.

We are requested to state that Mr. John Thirlwall, 59, Pulteney-street, Bath, would feel extremely obliged if persons who possess letters of Bishop Thirlwall would intrust him either with the originals or with copies with a view to publication. If originals are sent they will be carefully returned.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have consented to sign the certificates of the first class granted to candidates in connection with the teachers' examination promoted by the Church of England Sunday School Institute. These examinations, which have had a rapid development, are conducted in the metropolis and throughout the country simultaneously yearly, and are voluntarily submitted to by all classes of Sunday school teachers.

In preaching his first sermon on Sunday as Vicar of Clerkenwell, the Rev. J. H. Rose referred to the recent election, and, while recalling the fact that much bitterness had been shown throughout the contest, expressed a hope that the parish would now become united. It is said that proceedings are to be taken by the Rev. Mr. Holderness's party with a view to set aside the election of the Rev. Mr. Rose, on the ground that, for several reasons, the method of polling was illegal.

The annual conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Oxford will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the presidency of Bishop Mackarness, on Oct. 5 and 6. Holy communion will be celebrated in the cathedral at eight o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, the 5th, and the first meeting of the conference will take place at 10.30. The following is the programme of the proceedings:—To be moved by Mr. J. S. Powles,—"That the proposed alteration in the law of burial in churchyards, as contained in the several bills laid before Parliament during the last few years, calls for the serious consideration of Churchmen." To be moved by Mr. E. W. Harcourt, High Sheriff of Oxfordshire,—"That this conference, whilst approving of the general system of patronage which now obtains in the Church of England, would desire to see it surrounded by such safeguards as should preserve it from abuses." To be moved by Mr. H. Barnett,—"That a committee be appointed to confer with the Bishop and Archdeacons of the diocese on the subject of ecclesiastical fees, as settled by the Act 30 and 31 Vict., c. 135, to be paid at visitations, with especial reference to the difficulty of payment arising from the Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868." To be moved by the Rev. J. R. King,—"That the inadequate endowment of livings within the diocese of Oxford is an evil

calling for the earnest attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the Church." Members of the board of missions, as appointed by the authority of Convocation, to be elected for the diocese of Oxford. Twenty minutes will be allowed to the proposers of motions, ten minutes to other speakers. A vote by orders will be taken whenever it shall have been called for by twenty-five members, lay or clerical.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The joint secretaries of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board have just issued their award of certificates, from which we find that of the 461 candidates who offered themselves for examination 234 were successful. The following is the list:—

Abingdon Grammar School (1).—W. J. Comins.
Bedford Grammar School (6).—A. G. H. Beaman, F. Beaman, N. H. Blake, W. Cross, A. M. C. Gometz, C. E. Newcombe.
Bradford Grammar School (3).—J. Bacchus, A. J. Bolton, R. D. Cowan.
Blackheath Proprietary School (3).—W. H. Booth, E. C. Price, H. Schacht.
Brighton College (5).—C. F. Coxwell, R. S. Edwards, A. S. Monarty, J. J. Rix, G. F. Shaw.
Bristol Grammar School (1).—F. E. Brightman.
Bromsgrove Grammar School (4).—R. W. Bond, J. Davonport, J. James, W. R. Stillman.
Cheltenham College (11).—R. M. Blandy, H. W. F. C. Broadhurst, J. B. Chancellor, A. H. Collins, G. Harrison, W. R. Lawrence, C. P. W. Maden, R. M. Thomas, A. D. Wawn, F. B. Westcott, H. C. Wright.
Clifton College (10).—F. L. Cartwright, G. Dakyns, W. J. W. Glasson, A. B. Kent, H. R. King, F. R. Meuricoffre, H. Perrin, C. Slater, H. C. Thomson, R. E. Youngusband.
Corbridge Grammar School (1).—T. Hands.
Dulwich (6).—H. W. Lochnis, A. Meredith, A. C. Price, F. H. Voigt, R. B. Webber, A. C. Williams.
Elizabeth College, Guernsey (2).—J. R. Cohn, J. M. Laine.
Eton (19).—J. D. Binney, J. F. Chance, J. B. T. Chevallier, C. W. Toley, H. St. Clair, F. Fielden, W. C. Graham, C. S. Greenwood, H. P. Harris, C. Lowry, H. Mellish, C. F. Oliphant, R. J. Parker, R. E. Pashley, W. R. Paton, E. C. Perry, H. E. Ryle, R. J. Smith, F. J. Tuck.
Forest School (2).—G. B. Childs, C. F. Hardy.
Harrow (25).—A. H. Cochrane, G. M. Edwards, E. C. Elgood, F. H. Gibb, H. W. Greene, T. B. Harbottle, C. E. Hewlett, A. F. Hills, C. H. Hodgson, H. H. Longman, J. O. Murray, W. Radcliffe, H. R. Ashdall, E. D. Kendall, F. R. Robinson, W. H. P. Rowe, J. S. Sandys, C. R. Shaw Stewart, B. C. Skottove, G. W. Talents, J. C. D. E. V. Tattersall, J. M. Thornycroft, C. Torr, G. D. H. Valzeys, M. Wilkinson.
Highgate (6).—H. Atkins, R. Atkins, H. P. Bodkin, G. E. Colville, P. C. Glover, and G. Jacob.
King's College School (3).—L. L. Cohen, G. R. Earnshaw, S. J. M. Low, King's School, Canterbury (6).—H. H. H. Boys, G. H. Cobb, J. Dean, F. T. Harrison, T. Macdonald, H. F. Matheson.
King's School, Sherborne (10).—T. H. Attwater, C. A. Eldington, A. J. Galpin, F. W. Fox, H. Henn, L. Lester, C. F. Sanctuary, E. A. Upcott, R. Webb, H. Williams.
Leamington College (3).—E. H. A. A. Beaumont, R. P. Horsley, E. C. E. Owen.
Leeds Grammar School (1).—T. O. H. Horsman.
Liverpool (1).—A. W. Newton.
Magdalen College School (1).—H. H. Robinson.
Malvern College (2).—F. H. Fowler, D. P. Allison.
Manchester Grammar School (8).—W. Burslem, A. Evington, W. H. Heaton, H. A. Hill, A. E. Holme, W. B. Pope, F. W. Watkin, J. Wilkinson.
Marlborough (17).—R. Armitage, C. E. Blackett Ord, E. W. Buckle, G. J. Buckley, W. Dawson, S. J. Daltry, A. C. S. Gayer, F. G. Heaver, A. H. Hothouse, V. B. Johnstone, J. B. Kite, B. H. Melville, W. S. Robinson, A. H. Powles, G. D. Rowe, L. Thornton, H. V. West.
Merchant Taylors' (4).—W. Brooks, D. M. Robertson, M. Shearman, A. E. Woodward.
Queen Mary's School, Walsall (1).—E. W. Symons.
Radley College (7).—W. E. S. Cooper, S. C. Freer, W. F. Hubbard, J. A. Johnstone, P. E. Raven, G. D. C. Wheeler, B. R. Wilson.
Repton (6).—T. H. Garland, C. S. Harris, H. Lewis, J. S. Serjeant, J. Twigg, R. Winslow.
Richmond Grammar School (2).—A. T. Hay, R. E. Leach.
Rugby (20).—G. B. Burnham, H. W. Fowler, G. H. D. S. Hamilton, H. B. Henning, D. C. Ireland, C. A. James, G. L. King, F. E. W. Langdon, H. F. Newall, A. Pearson, J. Ravenscroft, E. Satterthwaite, H. L. Smith, G. E. Turner, J. Turner, A. A. Vecqueray, B. H. Veley, J. Walker, G. G. Wilkinson, B. R. Wise.
Sutton Valence Grammar School (2).—C. L. Feltoe, A. S. Reid.
Tonbridge Grammar School (1).—P. R. A. Hamilton.
Victoria College, Jersey (2).—H. R. Tottenham, J. W. Welsford.
Wellington College (5).—F. H. Capron, T. R. Chomondley, R. A. Edgell, W. D. Fanshawe, B. Stillwell.
Westminster (1).—C. Brickdale Fortescue.
Weymouth Collegiate School (1).—W. G. Gregory.
Winchester (19).—A. O. Acworth, F. S. Baines, W. H. Binney, R. J. Burdon, E. T. Cook, A. M. Darling, E. S. Dodgson, M. J. Druitt, A. L. Ellis, C. B. Goddard, H. C. Hawkins, F. A. T. Phillips, W. R. Sheldon, W. T. Snow, J. S. O. Tombs, R. C. L. Tomlinson, C. S. Wigg, J. W. Williams, J. K. Young.
Private Tuition (5).—J. P. Hewett, M. D. Welleson, C. H. Rendell, J. R. Sheill, T. Terry. The five candidates not under education at a school have obtained their certificates by authority of the delegates of the University of Oxford only.

The joint secretaries, Mr. Alfred Robinson (Oxford) and Mr. J. S. Read (Cambridge) have compiled very interesting tables, showing, besides other statistics, the degree of success attained by each of the candidates in the examination, beyond which they say it will not be possible for the examiners or themselves to enter into further details respecting the examination, or to answer inquiries with regard to the work or particulars of candidates. The examination was held in Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, Scripture knowledge, English history, natural philosophy, botany, and physical geography and geology.

The following are the names of the schools which have recently passed the greatest number of candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations:—Liverpool Institute, 7 seniors, 19 juniors; total 26; St. Olave's, Southwark, 12 seniors, 13 juniors; total 25; Streatham, 1 senior, 24 juniors; total 25; Middle Class School, Cowper-street, 8 seniors, 16 juniors; total 24; Devon County, 9 seniors, 14 juniors; total 23; New Kingswood, Bath, 4 seniors, 18 juniors; total 22; Liverpool College and North London Collegiate School each 20.

Among the young ladies who passed the recent Cambridge examination for the higher education of women is Miss Otilie Blind, the daughter of Karl Blind.

Major V. D. Majendie, R.A., and Major A. Ford, R.A., have been appointed by the Home Secretary to act as inspectors of the storage of explosive substances.

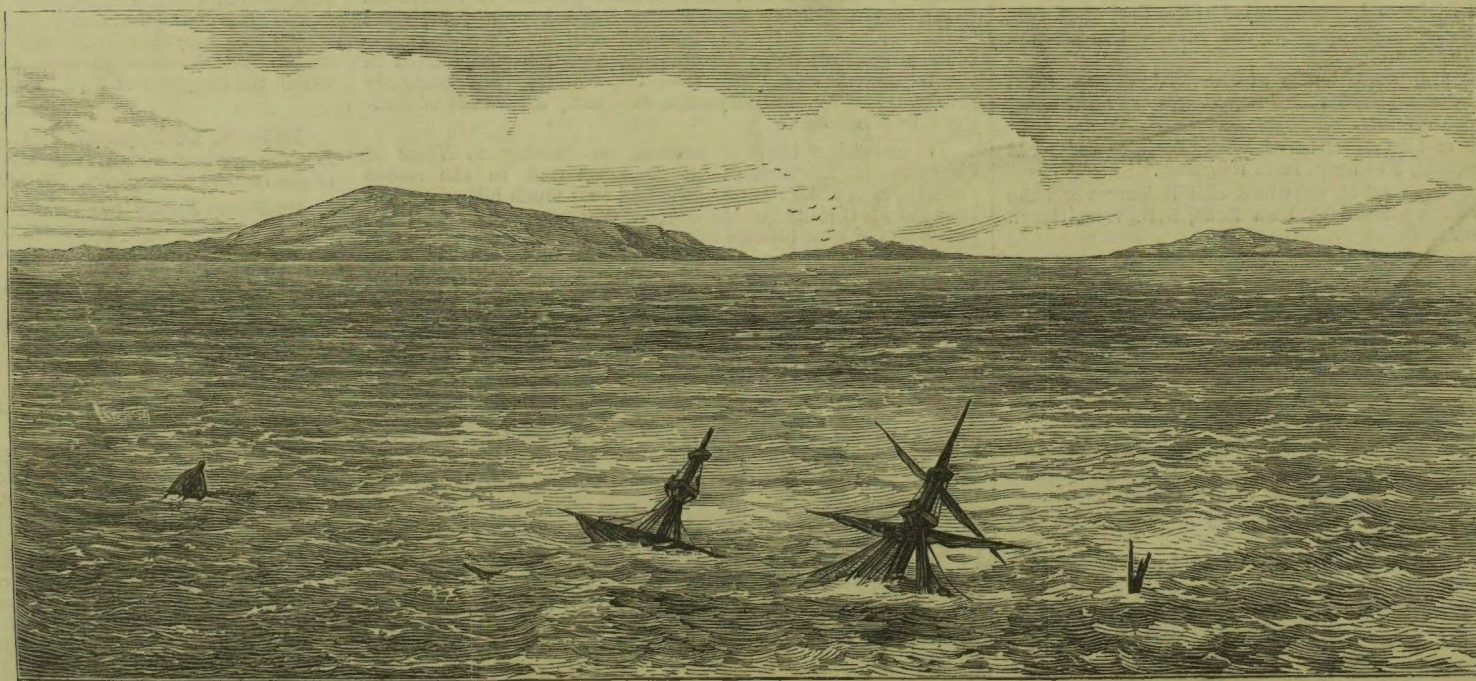
Sir Henry Barkly has assumed the government of Griqualand at the Cape by proclamation; and Sir Garnet Wolseley returns to England. The appointment of Major William Owen Lanyon, C.M.G., as administrator of the Government of Griqualand West, appears in the *London Gazette*.

Early on Wednesday morning [the mail-steamer] Duchess of Sutherland, from Dublin, ran into the steamer Edith, outside Holyhead Harbour, and sank her. There were eighty passengers, chiefly Irish labourers, on board the Edith, and all of them were saved, but a fireman and his brother were drowned.

A large and valuable herd of shorthorn cattle, which belonged to the late Mr. William Torr, has been sold by auction at Aylesby Manor, near Grimsby. There were eighty-four lots—seventy-one cows and heifers and thirteen bulls—and these produced a total of nearly £43,000, or an average of more than £510, several of the animals fetching prices from 1000 gs. to £2100 gs.—On Tuesday forty pure-bred shorthorns, belonging to Lord Skemmersdale, and two belonging to the Earl of Bective, were sold by Mr. Thornton in Latham market, for 5700 gs. Two cows were sold for 520 gs. each—"Pluffy Gwynne" to the Earl of Bective, and "Waterloo Bienvenue" to Colonel Oliver, Hampshire. There was a large gathering of breeders from all parts of England, America, Canada, and Australia. Prior to the public sale Lord Skemmersdale sold the "Duke of Ormskirk" (cut of the "First Duchess of Oneida," by "Fourth Baron Oxford"), three months old, for 2000 gs., to Mr. Foster, of Killcwe, Carlisle.



THE LATE COMMODORE GOODENOUGH, C.B.



WRECK OF H.M.S. VANGUARD AS SHE APPEARS AT HIGH WATER.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA.



OCCUPATION BY TURKISH TROOPS OF A CARAVANSERAI ON THE DALMATIAN FRONTIER.



NATIVES OF THE HERZEGOVINA AND NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 9.

The sole political topic of any importance is the attitude taken by the Government with respect to M. Ducros, the Prefect of the Department of the Rhone. It will be remembered that he displayed some of that excess of zeal against which Fouché was so particular in cautioning his subordinates, in the prosecution of the electoral society "La Permanence," by making perquisitions at the houses of respectable citizens, and that advantage was taken of their ardour to throw into his path forged letters purporting to emanate from leading members of the Republican party and containing expressions of a most compromising character for the writers. Subsequent investigations—and notably the Bouvier trial—proved that he had been hoodwinked by his own eagerness to discover something and by the treachery of subordinate officials to such a point that the Opposition journals loudly demanded his dismissal on the grounds of incapacity. In their eyes, as in those of the Duke of Otranto, it was worse than a crime, it was a blunder, inexcusable in one occupying so high a position. However, M. Buffet has warmly espoused the cause of M. Ducros, and, at the sitting of the Permanent Committee last week, defended him energetically, alleging that he had been deceived by false documents. On the Minister of the Interior's attention being also called to the attacks continually made by the *Pays* upon the Assembly and the Constitution, he sought to extenuate the offence and excuse the apathy of the Government by stating that if they once began to prosecute for such matters they would have to prosecute all over the country. This led M. Laboulaye to remark that it was the old story, and that the Government only prosecuted Republicans and excused Bonapartists.

With this solitary exception, the political and social stagnation continues. In the absence of any other topic of interest the papers have all fallen back upon Chateaubriand, and have consecrated several columns daily to anecdotes and reminiscences of the author of the "Genius of Christianity." This arises from the fact that on Sunday last a statue of this illustrious writer was inaugurated at Saint Malo, his birth-place, and also the locality of his burial. The statue, which is in bronze, and is placed in the centre of the Place Chateaubriand, is from the studio of M. Millet. When the ceremony of uncovering it took place speeches were delivered by M. Camille Drouet, M. Paul Féval, the Duc de Noailles, and others, and in the evening a banquet and ball were given at the Hôtel de Ville of St. Malo.

M. Thiers still remains in Switzerland, where on Sunday last he received a congratulatory address from the French inhabitants of Geneva and Lausanne. Perhaps M. Gambetta, who has left for the same country, will expect similar attentions. Marshal MacMahon continues to enjoy the delightful country life in the Loiret, having paid a flying visit to the capital on Friday to be present at a council. Amongst numerous departures from Paris, though it must be admitted of an enforced character, are those of the young men belonging to the reserve, who have been called out to do their twenty-eight days' drill with the troops engaged in the autumn manoeuvres. Last Thursday a very animated scene was presented at the different gates of the capital on the occasion of their departure. An important arrival took place on Tuesday, in the shape of upwards of a thousand Belgian pilgrims bound for Lourdes.

Admiral de la Roncière le Noury's letter apologising for his non-attendance at the Evreux banquet, in which he states that he would only serve under a Conservative Government, has caused some excitement here; and the official journal of to-day publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean squadron, in place of Admiral de la Roncière le Noury. The decree is published without any comments as to the cause of this change of command.

Several delegates from England were present at a conference in favour of universal peace, held in the Co-operative Hall, rue d'Aras, on Monday and Tuesday.

The death of the Count de Montebello has been swiftly followed by that of another officer who held an important position at the Court of the Tuilleries. General Fissard, president of the Committee of Fortifications and former governor of the Prince Imperial, died on Friday, at Château Vilain. Born in 1807, he distinguished himself during the Italian campaign of 1859, and in 1867 the practical education of the Prince Imperial was intrusted to him. He was commanding the camp of Châlons at the outbreak of the late war, and was then placed at the head of the second army corps. The affair at Saarbrück, which caused a certain amount of ridicule to be attached to all connected with it, did not find favour in his eyes, though his division took part in it. In the subsequent battles the troops under his command had much hard fighting; and, though his connection with the Imperialists placed him somewhat under a cloud, full justice was subsequently rendered to his skill and conduct, and he resumed his duties as president of the Committee of Fortifications. M. Pils, a painter celebrated for his battle-pieces, a taste for depicting which he acquired during a visit to the Crimea, also died last week, at Douanenez, in Brittany. His funeral obsequies were celebrated on Wednesday, at the church of St. Trinité, in Paris, whither the corpse had been transported. One of his last works was the decoration of the staircase of the new Opera. Another death, this time of a personage who has outlived his reputation, is that of M. Calvet-Rogniat, the ex-deputy, who in the latter years of the Empire created such a sensation by inaugurating in the Aveyron election banquets worthy of the anti-Reform Bill days in England. The calves roasted whole on these occasions were for a long time a standing joke, and the expression "les veaux de M. Calvet-Rogniat" has become almost proverbial.

SPAIN.

Madrid telegrams state that Dorregaray was making his way towards Tolosa, followed by 200 or 300 weary and dispirited men; Saballs, it is rumoured, has had to make his escape in order to avoid being shot by his own soldiers; and the Carlist forces in Catalonia are being reduced daily by deserters. General Jovellar has arrived in Madrid and been congratulated on the success of his campaign. He is expected to resume the portfolio of war, which he resigned before taking command of the Army of the North.

Despatches received by the London Carlist Committee state that a cargo of arms and ammunition has been successfully landed at Motrico for the Carlists, consisting of ten thousand rifles and a million of cartridges, in addition to four guns mentioned in a previous despatch.

PORTUGAL.

The King returned to Lisbon on Sunday from a sojourn at Vidago, where he went to take the waters. His health is much improved. He was met at the Abrantes junction by the Ministers. At Lisbon station he was received by the Civil Governor and many nobles and officials and the General officers. The guard of honour consisted of a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. His Majesty proceeded

to the Ajuda Palace, where he dined with the Queen, who returned from Cascaes to meet him. The King's journey through the northern provinces elicited everywhere the enthusiastic loyalty of the people. At Oporto, Braga, and other towns there were grand illuminations and festivities in his Majesty's honour.

The vintage everywhere promises to be abundant. The weather is hot, and rain is rather wanted.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Modena on Sunday. The town was decorated with flags and illuminated in the evening, and his Majesty was greeted with much enthusiasm.

At Palermo, on Sunday, the Industrial Exhibition was opened in the presence of Prince Humbert. There was a ball in the evening at the Royal palace. On Monday a banquet was given by the Municipality of Palermo in his honour. The Prince, in replying to a toast, thanked the city and municipality for the reception accorded to him, and drank to the prosperity of Palermo, saying that the union with Sicily was inseparable from the prosperity of Italy. The Scientific Congress was closed on Monday by a touching address from Signor Mamiani and with a ball given by Prince Humbert. The visitors, on Tuesday, made an excursion to the Greek temples at Girgenti.

The District Agricultural Exhibition was opened at Florence on Sunday.

Cardinal McCloskey had a private audience of the Pope at the Vatican on Wednesday. His Holiness received him very warmly, and remained in conversation with him for half an hour.

Signor Saltriano, a member of the Italian Senate, has been arrested at Naples and brought to the castle of St. Angelo, where he will await his trial by the Senate for an offence against the common law.

The trial of the gardener, Carmine Saisano, who is accused of the murder of the English painter, Mr. Hind, has been begun before the Naples Court of Assizes.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess, the Duke of Connaught, Princes Charles and Frederick Charles, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, left Berlin, on Thursday morning, by special train, for Silesia, to attend the autumn manoeuvres.

The equestrian statue of Carl August, was unveiled at Weimar yesterday week, in the presence of the German Emperor, who was cordially received by a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the ceremony.

During his tour through Bavaria the Crown Prince of Germany was cordially received. His Imperial Highness returned to Berlin on Wednesday, and the Duke of Connaught was present at his arrival.

The Court of Appeal at Posen has rejected the appeal of Dr. Foerster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and has confirmed the decision of the Court of Birnbaum, which condemned the Prince Bishop to a fine of 2000 marks or 133 days' imprisonment for excommunicating Dean Kick.

The German Federal Council, which is shortly to recommence its sittings, will occupy itself at an early date with the task of revising the Criminal Code in a manner to meet cases like that of the man Duchesne. The Belgian law has already been amended in that sense.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last Saturday M. Ghyczy was elected President by 305 out of 327 votes.

GREECE.

King George departed from Athens last Saturday for Corfu, where he will reside for the remainder of the season. Perfect order reigns throughout the country.

A banquet was held at Athens upon the conclusion of the recent elections, but the speeches delivered were not of any particular importance.

RUSSIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh assisted on Thursday week in laying the foundation of the great historical museum which is being built in Moscow, by directions of the Czar. The first stone was laid by the Emperor, and the second by the Duke.

The Emperor Alexander and the Duke of Edinburgh returned last Saturday to Tsarkoe Selo from Moscow.

The Grand Duchess Maria Paulovna gave birth at Tsarkoe Selo, on the 31st ult., to a son, who has been named Alexander Vladimirovitch. He has been appointed commander of the 137th Regiment of Infantry, and also attached to the Predbrashenski Foot Guards, the Hussar Guards of the Emperor, and the Rifle Guards of the Imperial family.

The Envoy from Kashgar has visited various objects of interest in St. Petersburg.

General Kaufmann has telegraphed to the Czar an account of a battle which was fought between the Russian forces and the Khokand insurgents on the 4th inst. The enemy are said to have numbered 30,000 men, and they were defeated with considerable loss—that of the Russians being confined to seven killed and eight wounded. The General intends to pursue his advance upon Khokand as soon as he has received supplies.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A monument of King Charles John was, on Tuesday, unveiled at Christiania, in the presence of the King and Royal family. According to a *Daily News* telegram, the Minister of State dwelt upon the prominent place Charles John occupies in Scandinavian history; how Norway, to a large extent, owes her individuality and separate government to his exertions; how for twenty-six years he bore with honour and success the united crowns of the two kingdoms. The King returned thanks on behalf of himself and his descendants. He said that that great man's noble thoughts and deeds constituted the best fortune of their successors. "The fruits of the union brought about by my grandsire," he added, "begin now to ripen, and have already brought great blessings upon the people of the Scandinavian peninsula."

THE BRAZILS.

The Chambers have voted bills for the establishment of banks of agriculture and central factories for developing the national resources.

Tuesday being the fifty-third anniversary of the declaration of Brazilian independence, great preparations were made for its celebration.

AMERICA.

Riots have taken place at Clinton, in Mississippi, between whites and negroes. The former hold the town, and have killed forty of the latter and wounded many more.

An Indian outbreak has taken place in Nevada and Utah, and many of the settlers have been killed. Troops have been sent to restore order.

It is announced from San Francisco that the leading capitalists of that city have subscribed 4,800,000 dols. to enable the Bank of California to resume business.

A Chicago paper states that Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the late President, has been released from Belleme Asylum.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, the ex-Confederate President, gave an

address at an agricultural meeting at Desoto, Missouri. He was well received. He declined to discuss the past and deprecated political antagonism being carried on with bitterness and malice. Reverting to the currency question, he expressed himself in favour of an increase of currency, and was of opinion that the country should aim at increasing its direct trade with Europe. The Wisconsin Democratic Convention has adopted a platform marked by strong party feeling, but the resolutions passed by the convention evade the currency question.

According to the returns of all the ports of the United States for the year ended June 30 last there were 227,377 arrivals, a decrease of 85,962 compared with the previous fiscal year. Of the arrivals 139,880 were males and 87,497 females, the greater decrease having been in the number of males. The leading countries contributing to the population during the year were—Germany, 47,760; Ireland, 37,955; England, 40,098; Canada, 18,654; China, 16,433; France, 8315; Russia, 7982; Scotland, 7309; Austria, 6882; Norway, 6093; Sweden, 5573; Nova Scotia, 2874; Denmark, 2656; Italy, 3570; Switzerland, 1894; New Brunswick, 1505; Cuba, 1151; Australia, 1097; the Azores, 1176; Portugal, 763; Belgium, 608; Spain, 570; Wales, 449; Poland, 984; and Hungary, 776. Although there is a marked decrease in the total and in the arrivals from almost every country, the opposite is the case with China, there having been a marked increase in the number of arrivals on the Pacific coast from the Flowery Land, and this immigration apparently being only limited by the capacity of the vessels trading between the two countries. A great cause of the decline of immigration is the decline of employment and of wages in the United States.

BURMAH AND CHINA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* reported, on Wednesday, that the King of Burmah received Colonel Duncan courteously, and that Colonel Browne had arrived from China and proceeded to Simla.

The following telegram from Peking has been received at the London office of the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs:—"Legation: Kuo Sung Tao, formerly officiating Governor of Canton province, and Ushu-Chien-Shên, expectant provincial treasurer, son of President of Board of Works, appointed conjoint Ministers to England."

The *Times* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphed, on Tuesday morning, that the negotiations which Mr. Wade has for some weeks been carrying on with the Government at Peking have resulted in a settlement of the serious questions raised by the Manwile outrage. The terms conceded by the Chinese are as follow:—"China sends a special Ambassador to England, and undertakes to punish the guilty parties; Yunnan to give an indemnity to Mr. Margary's family; a trade route between Yunnan and Burmah to be opened, and the levy of Peking taxes to be regulated." This arrangement, which, if honestly carried out, may be regarded as satisfactory, closes for the present a threatening chapter of Eastern politics.

Reuters's telegram from Shanghai states that Mr. Wade arrived at Chefoo on Sept. 1, and returned to Tien-Tsin on the 2nd, with Vice-Admiral Ryder, the British Commander-in-Chief on the China station.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, Prince of Roumania, a few days since laid with great ceremony the first stone of the Castle of Pélèsche on his estate of Peatra Arsa, near the monastery of Sinaia, hoping, as the Prince expressed himself, that the castle might become the cradle of his dynasty and that of the country.

The *Times* correspondent at Toronto states that the Prince Edward Island Land Commission began its labours on the 16th ult. The commission consists of the Right. Hon. Mr. Childers, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and Mr. John T. Jenkins, appointed by the local government of the province. The proprietor of each estate, as it comes under the consideration of the court, appoints a gentleman who acts as a third commissioner. Mr. Childers is the presiding commissioner, and his son, Mr. Charles Childers, is clerk to the commission. It is expected that the labours of the commission will extend over many weeks.

M. Thiers, in acknowledging the presentation of a silver cup made to him by the French residents of Geneva at Ouchy on Sunday, delivered a speech in which he said that France had not been ungrateful towards him, but, on the contrary, full of recognition of his services. There was therefore no bitterness in his heart; indeed, he should be ungrateful if he complained. M. Thiers said that, Monarchy having become impossible in France, he had frankly advised his countrymen to adopt the Republican form of government, and to do all they could to assure success, that at last something might turn out well in France.

Details of the assassination of the President of Ecuador have been received by the mail-steamer Cambria. President Garcia Moreno, of Ecuador, was met in his palace at Quito, on April 16, by an officer, Captain Rayo, whom he had displaced from some office, and by two young men of Quito called Cornejo. Rayo first struck the President, either over the head or shoulder, with a meche, and was instantly run through by the sentry on duty, who fired a piece at the same time, killing the assassin. The two young men, after Rayo had struck the President, fired on the latter with their revolvers. The President fell on his face mortally wounded. The men escaped.

The French mercantile navy is now composed of 80 vessels of 800 tons and upwards, 70 of from 600 to 700 tons, 124 of from 500 to 600, 253 of from 400 to 500, 322 of from 300 to 400, 674 of from 90 to 300, 1373 of from 60 to 100, and 10,036 of 30 tons and less. The number of steamers included among these vessels amounts to 454, with an aggregate of 42,942 tons and 57,513-horse power; 100 of these steamers are of 200-horse power and upwards, 89 of from 100 to 200, 97 of from 60 to 100, 83 of from 30 to 50, and 86 of 30 and less. The number of vessels annually entering and leaving the French ports amounts to 119,000, and their tonnage is estimated at more than 10,500,000. Of these vessels 91,000 trade between the ports of the Channel and the Atlantic, and 28,000 in the Mediterranean. The coast fishery employs 9250 vessels, with a tonnage of 71,850 tons, manned by 40,609 fishermen.

The Board of Trade has issued two revised scales of medicines, medical stores, and instruments for ships sailing under the Passenger Acts. One of these applies to North Atlantic steam-ships only, where the voyage, computed according to the Passenger Acts, does not exceed thirty-seven days. The second scale is to be used for ships where the length of the passage is one hundred days and upwards. It will be observed that in the former the word "voyage" is used, which includes, of course, both the outward and homeward passages. This scale will apply almost exclusively to the Liverpool steam-ships running between that port and New York, Boston, and Quebec. The second scale provides only for the outward passage, and will be used chiefly for Australian and New Zealand emigrant-ships, the great majority of which sail from the Thames. Both scales are very much simplified as compared with those hitherto in use, having been altered in accordance with the practice of medicine and surgery at the present day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We are requested to state that there is no foundation for the statement that Sir Francis Grant intends resigning the Presidency of the Royal Academy.

Several porpoises have lately been seen below and above London Bridge. One was shot near the Cherry Tree Garden landing-stage, Rotherhithe, and another was captured near Waterloo Bridge.

A gold hunting-watch, chain, and seal, a silver salver, and tea and coffee service, of the value of £150, have been presented to Mr. Paget, vestry clerk of Clerkenwell, by some of the inhabitants, for the services he has rendered to the parish.

Admiral Richard Collinson, K.C.B., was on Tuesday last unanimously elected deputy-master of the Trinity House Corporation in the room of Captain Sir Frederick Arrow, deceased.

Miss Emily Parker, a young lady of fifteen, sister of a well-known swimmer, swam last Saturday from London Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of seven miles, in an hour and thirty-five minutes.

A conference of gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the Australian colonies took place at the Charing-cross Hotel on Wednesday, at which the best means of colonising New Guinea, with a view to its ultimate annexation by Great Britain, were discussed at some length.

M. Carl Raslin, the Burgomaster of Buda-Pesth, has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor acknowledging the receipt of 5000*l.* as a first instalment of the fund raised at the Mansion House on account of the Hungarian inundations and conveying expressions of gratitude for the sympathy and aid of England.

At a meeting, yesterday week, of the executive committee of the fund being raised in the city of London for the relief of the distress attendant upon the recent volcanic eruptions in Iceland, it was stated that over £2000 had been collected; and it was resolved to purchase a quantity of rye and oats, to be sent as soon as possible to the 4000 sufferers.

A preliminary meeting of merchants was held at Gresham House, Old Broad-street, yesterday week, for the purpose of concerting measures for the protection of railway passengers. Mr. F. W. Robinson occupied the chair. After addresses from several gentlemen, it was decided that some of the leading railway companies should be solicited to receive deputations on the subject.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 82,612, of whom 32,190 were in workhouses and 49,702 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8759, 16,320, and 19,103 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 429, of whom 266 were men, 130 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

The mania for jumping into the Thames continues. On Tuesday two men, named Walker and Lyon, successfully leaped from Westminster and Cannon-street railway bridges. Walker, who had backed himself to swim from Westminster to London Bridge, was attacked with cramp, rescued by a police galley, and carried to the Humane Society's receiving-house, where a warm bath restored him; while Lyon, who after coming to the surface had swum to a barge and got on board, was arrested by Inspector Franklin.

The following scholarships and prizes have been awarded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the medical year recently ended:—Brackenbury Medical Scholarship (£35), G. H. Hames; Brackenbury Surgical Scholarship (£35), M. Vernon; Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, &c. (£50), R. H. A. Schofield; open scholarships in science (two, £100 each), G. Coates, J. C. Saunders, *sq.*; preliminary scientific exhibition (£50), R. Gill; Jeaffreson Exhibition (£40), T. W. H. Garstang; Kirkes Gold Medal, G. H. Hames.

The twenty-seventh annual report of St. John's House and Sisterhood, Norfolk-street, for the past twelve months has been published. From it we gather that the differences which existed between the committee of King's College Hospital and the sisterhood, to whom the work of nursing the patients there is intrusted, has been satisfactorily adjusted, since the report tenders the thanks of the sisters to the Duke of Cambridge and Lords Selborne and Hatherleigh "for having contributed to settle the terms of agreement." We gather, also, that St. John's House now consists of twenty-five sisters, all of whom are constantly engaged in hospital work, except the superior and two sisters, who live in Norfolk-street. There are also under them 120 nurses and probationer nurses, fifty of whom are told off for nursing work in private families and among the sick poor. The other seventy are actively engaged at Charing-cross and King's College Hospitals, and a few at the Galignani Hospital at Paris. This latter work, however, is to be discontinued at the end of the present month. Diets of nutritious food, we are happy to learn, provided out of the charitable funds of the Hospital Order of St. John, are distributed to the convalescent patients of King's College and Charing-cross Hospitals under the charge of the sisters, who also superintend the cooking of the food. The Bishop of London is president of the council of this sisterhood, and the chaplains are Dr. Vaughan, of the Temple, and the Rev. R. G. Maule, incumbent of St. John's, Drury Lane.

A body of workmen are engaged in the demolition of a part of Dr. Johnson's building in the Temple, in order to make an entrance from Inner Temple-lane into Pump-court, and to bring out into day-light the beautifully-carved Norman archway which serves as the western entrance into the Temple Church. It will be remembered by readers of Boswell's Life of the learned Doctor that the latter took up his residence at No. 1 in Inner Temple-lane in the year 1760, and stayed there until 1765. During these five years he began his edition of "Shakspeare," and here Boswell first visited him in his "den." His biographer describes his apartments, his furniture, and his clothes while residing here as equally uncouth; yet here he held his levées of morning visitors, including such men as Arthur Murphy, Langton, Steevens, Beauclerk, and poor Oliver Goldsmith, who himself came to live here ten years later, and who now lies in a grave almost under the windows of the rooms that he occupied. It was in these rooms that Johnson was visited by Madame de Boufflers, the French *femme de lettres*; and, as Beauclerk tells us, in spite of being dressed in slippers and a rusty-brown dressing-gown, from his door the learned Doctor insisted on escorting the finely-dressed lady to her coach that awaited her at the Temple-gate. It was while he resided here that Dr. Johnson took part in the founding of the "Literary" Club, and here that he was first seized by those fits of hypochondriac melancholy by which his intellect was weighed down in after life. Boswell too, it may be added, had his chambers at one time in Farrer's-buildings, at the bottom of the Inner Temple-lane; so that the spot on which the workmen are now engaged is associated with a double group of literary association.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH CHARITIES.

The free grammar school at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, is endowed with rents arising from lands which one Thomas Burton had bequeathed, in 1495, for the maintenance of a chantry in the parish church. At the Reformation the revenues of the foundation were appropriated to the endowment of a grammar school, open to all the parish, together with a second-grade school and a national school, to the repair of public bridges, and to other local and charitable uses. The estates of Burton's trust provide an income of nearly £2000 a year. In 1683 Bartholomew Hickling, by means of a bequest, endowed a free school for twenty girls. A scheme has lately been approved by the Lord President of the Council, and will shortly become law, whereby these two endowments and that known as John Hickling's charity are amalgamated, with a view to maintaining the grammar school and the establishing of an upper school for not less than a hundred girls and of public elementary schools. These last named are to be carried on in the premises now occupied by Burton's Lancasterian Schools and Hickling's Girls' School. When completely formed, the new governing body will consist of eight nominated and five co-optative members, though at present eight of the trustees are appointed in the latter capacity. The grammar school will be of the first grade, the fee for tuition must not exceed £16, nor that for boarding £60 a year. In the girls' school the maximum fixed by the scheme is £8 and £40. Exhibitions tenable only for the purposes of advancement in education are provided for all the schools, and the governors are empowered to apply a yearly sum of £250 either towards the support of the elementary schools, or, if they see fit, in paying the fees of deserving scholars therein. As these several endowments have been dealt with in terms of the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the Endowed Schools Act, no master under the new scheme need be in holy orders, nor can the qualification of any governor be affected by his religious opinions or form of worship.

THE OAKHAM AND UPPINGHAM SCHOOLS.

A modified scheme for the management of these schools, which were founded, in 1582, by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, has recently become law in virtue of the sanction of her Majesty in Council. The two schools had attained a high rank, and possessed many valuable University exhibitions, when the endowment was taken up by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. Its income then averaged £4300, divided between the hospitals and the schools. The managing bodies strenuously opposed the proposal of the Commissioners on various points, especially as to the clauses relating to the Oakham School. A few years ago a chapel was built to receive 400 boys, at a cost of £6000. Looking to the language of the statutes, and to the distinctively religious character of the body of governors, that they contended the foundation should be treated under the nineteenth section of the Endowed Schools Act. With this view the Commissioners did not concur, though they empower the new trustees to provide for giving religious instruction in the schools in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. It was further urged that the scheme tended to lower the high-class rank of the schools. The representations made to the Committee of Council were in part acceded to, and the scheme has been modified. It apportions four-sevenths of the income, in equal parts, to educational purposes, the remainder being devoted as hitherto to the benefit of the poor. Fifteen trustees are appointed on behalf of the Oakham School, of whom the present governors will elect five; the right heir male acts in his hereditary capacity, and the Bishop and Dean of Peterborough *ex officio*. The limit of fees is fixed at from £4 to £8 for tuition, and a maximum for boarders of £30 in the hostel or of £50 in the master's house. The school is of the second grade, and its accommodation is to be increased. The scheme provides £50 a year for exhibitions for boys from public elementary schools; £200 a year for exhibitions to places of higher education, and for class teaching in connection with the Science and Art Department. When the pension accorded to Dr. Wood, the present head master, falls in, or sooner if the funds admit, the trustees may apply an annual sum of £200 in promoting the secondary education of girls. The scheme for Uppingham has for its object the maintenance of a first-grade day and boarding school. The entrance fee is not to exceed £5, nor the payments for boarding £70 a year; and the tuition fees will range between £20 and £30 a year. An annual sum of £100 is allotted to exhibitions, tenable at either school of the foundation by residents in Uppingham or within the county; and some scholarships not exceeding £50 each may be held in the school. In addition to the founder's exhibitions now tenable at certain colleges in Cambridge the trustees are required to assign an annual sum of not less than £300 for exhibitions to scholars proceeding to some University or other place of learned scientific or professional education. The managing body will consist hereafter of nineteen persons, of whom one is hereditary trustee, four are *ex officio*, eleven representative, and three co-optative trustees. The *ex officio* trustees are the Bishop and Dean of Peterborough, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the chairman of quarter sessions. Of the representatives, the present governors appoint five, the masters of the school two, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge one each.—*Full Mall Gazette*.

THE ROMANCE OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The young wife of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, son of the Czar (says *Galignani's Messenger*) has just been divorced by the tribunal of St. Petersburg. She was a Hessian, and in that quality had been accepted by the Empress Maria Alexandrowna as a maid of honour. Her Majesty was rapidly captivated by her young countrywoman, who speedily became her favourite. Another conquest, of still greater importance, awaited the young lady in the Muscovite empire. Not absolutely pretty, but endowed with that grace that bewitches more than beauty, possessing a charming figure and an incomparable elegance, she inspired the young Grand Duke with an irresistible passion. One evening the Empress saw enter her apartment the maid of honour, bathed in tears, who, throwing herself at her Majesty's feet, avowed her love and besought the Czarina's consent to the marriage. That same night the young lady was put into a railway carriage, and, under good escort, conducted to the frontier; whilst the Grand Duke Alexis received orders to rejoin his ship. But the Czar had reckoned without the determination of the two lovers. The Prince escaped, rejoined his fiancée beyond the Rhine, and married her in German territory, notwithstanding the paternal fulminations, and then left with her for America. The romance lasted two years, and nothing could bend the determination of the Emperor nor restore the son to his favour, when the influence of the Empress, being brought to bear on the son, determined the latter to accept his father's conditions. It was decided that the Grand Duke should consent to a divorce, resume his situation in the Russian navy, and that an annuity should be settled on the heroine of the romance. It was immediately after that the Prince was in London with the Czar. The formalities of the divorce were completed last week.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and re-numbering of houses within the limits of their jurisdiction in the metropolitan area:—

Wellington-road, North-end, Fulham, to be re-named Haldane-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The new thoroughfare connecting Hinde-street and Wigmore-street, St. Marylebone, will be called Mandevill-place. The names of Elm Park-gardens, Elm Park-road, Elm Park-garden-mews, and Elm Park-mews have been sanctioned for new roads on the Elm Park Estate, Fulham-road, Chelsea, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said roads. Camilla-road North, Bermondsey, to be incorporated with Camilla-road under the latter name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses in the whole line of the thoroughfare to be re-numbered. St. Germain's-road, Honor Oak, Lewisham, to be re-named Honor Oak Park. The house at present numbered 9A, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, will be re-numbered 46, Connaught-square; and the house at present numbered 10A, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, will be re-numbered 91, Seymour-street. New Grove-road and Old Grove-road, Fulham, will be incorporated under the name of Estcourt-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare re-numbered. St. Germain's-road, Lewisham, near the North Kent Railway Station, will be re-named Cressingham-road and the houses re-numbered. No alteration will be made in the naming or numbering of the houses in Paul's-chain, Godliman-street, or Bennet's-hill. Manor-street, Bermondsey, to be re-named Ambrose-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Wellington-road, Sand's-end, Fulham, to be called Bulow. No alteration will be made in the present numbering of the houses in Milton-street, Clapham. The houses at the north-east end of Avenue-road, Hampstead, at present numbered 70A, 72, 74, 78, 80, 82, and 84, to be re-numbered 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, and 86 respectively. Wilderness-lane, Whitefriars, to be re-named Hutton-street. Grove-road, Sand's-end, Fulham, to be re-named Sotheron-road. The name of Meynell-road, for a new street to lead out of Cassland-road, Hackney, has been approved on condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said street. Aldrick-road, Kentish Town, to be incorporated with Bartholomew-road, under the latter name. Paved-passage, Paternoster-row, will be re-named Paternoster-avenue. No action will be taken at present with respect to the re-numbering of the houses at the Forest-hill end of Brockley-road.

The resolution of the board of May 7 last for changing the name of St. James's-road, Lambeth, has been rescinded, and the following resolution passed in lieu thereof:—"That, for the purpose of distinguishing the same, the several houses and premises in the line of thoroughfare known by the name of St. James's-road, Lambeth, be marked with the numbers as shown on a plan, in lieu of the existing numbers, as shown on the plan, the old numbers, commencing with 1 and ending with 101, being assigned to the houses on the north-western side, and the even numbers, commencing with 2 and ending with 46, to those on the south-eastern side; that such numbers do commence at the end nearest Barrington-road; that the names Barrington-crescent, Peakerike-villa, St. James's-villas, Barrington-villas, Eildon-villas, and any other name or names now in use in St. James's-road and the existing numbers be abolished; that the whole line of thoroughfare be called St. James's-road; and that notice of this order be given to the vestry of Lambeth, pursuant to section 87 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862."

Lilford-street, Lambeth, to be incorporated with Flaxman-road, under the latter name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. No alteration will be made in the naming and numbering of the houses of that part of Camden-grove North between Commercial-road and Rosemary-road. Earl-street, Chumleigh-road, Albany-road, Camberwell, to be re-named Cowan-street. So much of Adelaide-road North, Hampstead, as lies between Avenue-road and Finchley-road will be incorporated with Adelaide-road under the latter name, and so much of Adelaide-road North as extends from Finchley-road to Belsize-road will be re-named Higgrove-road. The subsidiary names will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered in Monnow-road, Bermondsey; Belvedere-road, Lambeth; St. Germain's-road, Forest-hill, Lewisham; Blue Anchor-lane, Bermondsey; Glebe-road, Jamaica-road, Rotherhithe; Crawford-street, Camberwell New-road; Adenminster-road, Bermondsey; Hither Green-lane, Lewisham; Fort-road, Bermondsey; Landsdown-road, South Lambeth; Belmore-street, Wandsworth-road; and Bartholomew-square, Old-street.

The suggestions before the board include a communication from Lord Mahon, M.P., requesting that certain houses known as Grosvenor-place Houses may be numbered as part of Grosvenor-place; and several letters objecting to the board rescinding their order abolishing the subsidiary names in Gloucester-road, Kensington, and re-numbering the houses therein.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Great success attended the Hunts Show, held at St. Ives, on Wednesday, in the paddocks of Mr. Warner. The number of entries for all kinds of stock was large. The show of hunters was both large and good. Mr. Goodliff, of Huntingdon, a well-known exhibitor, was most successful in the hunters classes. His Lady Mary and Marshal MacMahon both secured the silver cups in their respective classes. Mr. R. H. Ekin's Wellington was a prize-taker for horses. The cups for the best cow and the best bull were both carried off by Mr. Outhwaite, of Barness, Catterick. Mr. D. Gunnell, of Milton Cambs, the well-known sheep-breeder, was very successful with his fine flock, and secured by far the largest number of awards. Mr. I. Looker took most of the swine prizes. There was an interesting show of poultry.

Mr. Dodson, M.P., presided at the harvest home at Barcombe, Lewes, on Wednesday, and made a speech on the state of English agriculture. Referring to the wheat crops of the present year, he observed that, taking the United Kingdom generally, the produce was likely to be from 15 to 20 per cent below the ordinary average, and was no more than enough to feed eighteen out of the thirty-two millions of our population, thus leaving some fourteen millions to be supplied by imports. As to the general condition of agriculture, England was far ahead of every other country in the productiveness of its soil, and Holland, Belgium, and New Zealand alone came near us. The right hon. gentleman also dwelt upon the importance of having a good system of agricultural statistics.

Mr. G. J. Pinwell, a well-known painter, died at his residence, Warwick House, Adelaide-road, on Tuesday morning, at the age of thirty-three years. Although he had long suffered from pulmonary disease, his end was sudden and unexpected. For some time past there had been considerable apparent improvement; but a change for the worse set in on Sunday morning, since which time he gradually sank.



"THE DISCOVERY OF GREENLAND BY KING ERIC THE RED, A.D. 983." BY CARL RASMUSSEN.
FROM THE MARINE PICTURE GALLERY, BOND-STREET.

EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT AT SALISBURY.

Professor Fawcett attended a meeting at Salisbury (his native town) on Monday for the distribution of the prizes awarded by the committee and the University certificates in the late Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. The Mayor (Mr. S. R. Atkins) presided, and the meeting was attended by many of the principal persons connected with the city and neighbourhood.

The prizes having been distributed by the Rev. Canon Swayne, the Mayor called upon Professor Fawcett to address the meeting.

Professor Fawcett, who was received with much applause, said:—Considering that the examinations have been held in this centre for the first time; considering that the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have had little experience in preparing their pupils for these examinations, I think that the results which have been achieved have been decidedly creditable, and that the success which has been attained may be regarded as a sure indication that with renewed exertions still greater success is certain to be secured in the future. With regard to the general result of the examination in this centre, it may be remarked, whereas the boys did far better than the girls in the Cambridge examination at Christmas, the girls have done far better than the boys in the Oxford examination just held, so that, taking both examinations, the proportion of boys and girls who have satisfied the examiners is almost exactly alike. The chief cause of failure in an examination is a want of thoroughness and accuracy. Nothing produces so unfavourable an impression upon an examiner as a question answered in a loose and shambling style; and there cannot be a greater mistake than for a teacher or a pupil to suppose that going over a wide range of subjects in a cursory and shallow manner will produce so good a result in an examination as obtaining a more complete mastery over a much smaller number of subjects. There is one danger connected with these examinations on which I am anxious to say a few words of earnest caution. I notice that some of the candidates have taken no less than eight or ten subjects. It would, I am sure, be in every respect better, not simply with regard to the examination, but with regard to the influence exercised on the pupils' minds, if their attention was confined to a smaller number of subjects. Let it never be forgotten that excellence in a few subjects ought to be regarded as a much greater distinction, and is certain to prove permanently far more beneficial, than mediocrity or showy superficiality in several subjects. It is not improbable that the system on which these examinations are now conducted is partly responsible for the candidates being encouraged to take in too many subjects. In the Oxford examination candidates, however distinguished they may be in one particular subject, obtain no recognition of this distinction unless they get in the aggregate a sufficient number of marks to obtain first-class honours; and in the Cambridge examinations it is quite possible that the candidate who may exhibit particular excellence in some subject, such as mathematics or classics, may be classed much lower than a candidate who has done only moderately well in a larger number of subjects. I shall be sorry if it were supposed that I was recommending a too early concentration of the mind on one subject. There may be an excess of specialisation, just in the same way as there may be an undue amount of diffusion. All that I am contending for is that nothing should be done to encourage thoroughness being sacrificed to a diffusive superficiality. In making these remarks I hope it will not be supposed that I desire in any way to disparage these examinations; no one can place a higher value upon their usefulness both to teachers and pupils than I do. My sole object is to advise their being made as efficient in their working as possible. To the teacher they must prove most valuable, because they afford him an opportunity of ascertaining in what respect his system of instruction is defective, and where it most needs strengthening. To the pupils these examinations will serve as an incentive to industry, and will train them in a habit of careful expression and accurate thought. It must not be supposed that these advantages are confined to those who obtain success. Many of those who have now failed will no doubt be successful on another occasion; and even if future success is not in store, there is not one of those who have failed who is not better for the extra effort and mental discipline which preparation for the examination has called forth. For more than twenty years I have had an abundant opportunity of watching those who have passed examinations where competition has been the most severe; and I have no hesitation in saying that where one has suffered any mental or bodily injury from overwork, at least twenty have brought upon themselves far more serious and lasting harm by living a purposeless and indolent life. The longer I live the more I become convinced of the truth of the remark I once heard made by one whose memory will long be honoured in this city. I remember talking to Dr. Fowler when he was in his ninety-sixth year. I was so much struck with his extraordinary vigour that I asked him to what it was due. He said, "The chief circumstance to which I attribute my health is that throughout life I have always acted on the principle that it is just as important, even from the health point of view, to keep the mind active as it is to give plenty of exercise to the body." Again and again I have been reminded of the truth of this remark when I have observed that none seem to enjoy such perfect health as those who combine in due proportions mental and bodily activity. Only a certain number of hours can be profitably spent in reading each day. When the mind gets jaded the work that is done leaves no good result behind, and I believe that six hours' work a day will often produce a better result than ten hours. I have known one who has been working five or six hours a day, preparing for his examination, spend his leisure time not in the fresh air taking healthy exercise, but in sitting in a close room reading a novel. If under such circumstances the health gives way, can it be fairly laid to the charge of the examination? Probably, however, the most serious attack which will be made upon the examination system, which has extended with such remarkable rapidity during the last few years, will come from the privileged classes, who are beginning to perceive that these examinations will be an agency with which the people will be able effectually to attack the stronghold of patronage. Signs are not wanting that a vigorous effort will be made to return to the old days, when appointments in the Army, in the Navy, and in the Civil Service were not open to the whole nation, but were obtained through family influence and political favour. The old state of things has already been, to a certain extent, restored in the Navy, where appointments are no longer to be competed for; what has been done in the Navy will also soon be done in the Army and the Civil Service, if the people are not sufficiently watchful. The simple principle for which we ought to contend is this, that these appointments, held for the public advantage, paid for by the public money, ought not to be appropriated to particular classes or to particular families, but that they should be held by those who are most fitted to discharge their duties. I should be prepared to admit as freely as anyone that an examination

is not an infallible test of fitness; but however highly the imperfection of the test may be estimated, it may with confidence be maintained that, as a test of fitness, it is incalculably more accurate than when men are selected either by political favour or for family connection. One very important advantage must undoubtedly result from the spread of these University examinations, and from the gradual extension to the entire country of that system of University teaching which is now being carried out with such marked success in many of our large towns. No one, I think, can deny that a very powerful stimulus will then be given to higher education. Not only will instruction of a superior kind be brought within the reach of many who will otherwise not be able to enjoy it, but great numbers in every class of society will be encouraged to continue their studies when they know that the knowledge which they may acquire will be fairly tested by some of the ablest men in the country. It cannot be too constantly borne in mind that the great problem of national education will not be solved by simply securing the elementary instruction of the people. We should not rest satisfied until the vast educational and other endowments possessed by the nation are so administered that the children of the humblest and the poorest shall have an opportunity of continuing their studies if they possess such special faculties as to enable them to profit by high education and to attain intellectual distinction. I am glad to hear that a movement is commencing here, which I trust is an indication of what will take place in other parts of the country, to utilise some of the endowments possessed by this ancient city to promote the intellectual advancement of its inhabitants. No one would desire to see bequests which have been left to the poor by munificent benefactors in the past diverted to the exclusive benefit of other classes; but it certainly seems to me that few things that could be done for the poor would confer on them a greater advantage than opening up to them avenues of higher education by enabling those children who may most distinguish themselves in the elementary schools to be gradually advanced by the aid of scholarships and exhibitions to second and first grade schools. During the last few years I have so often seen those who have gained the highest honours at Oxford and Cambridge obtain their first success in these University local examinations, that I believe it is not too much to expect that some of those who have this day been rewarded with certificates and prizes have a future before them in which still greater successes will be gained.

In conclusion, I trust my young friends here will allow me to offer them a word of advice and encouragement. Everything in life that is worth doing requires a good deal of hard work and much sustained effort. Difficulties will have to be mastered; obstacles will have to be overcome. Sometimes you will perhaps think that you will scarcely be repaid for all this labour; perhaps you will be reading some subject and you may think that it will be of little practical use to you in after life. You may be trying to unravel some knotty point in mathematics, or to understand some obscure passage in a classical author, and the thought may suggest itself to you, "What use will mathematics or Greek or Latin be in after-life? Will they be likely to secure me greater success in business or professional pursuits?" If, however, such thoughts should ever suggest themselves to you, you may with confidence dismiss them, for you may rest assured that, whatever your future may be, a well-trained mind, habits of industry and of close application acquired in early youth, will stand you in good stead, whatever may be your work in life.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., AT SHEFFIELD.

A public museum, bought and fitted up by the Corporation of Sheffield, was opened to the public on Monday. It is in the midst of a beautiful park which the Corporation purchased a short time ago, and which has since been laid out as a pleasure garden. In the evening Mr. Alderman Fisher, chairman of the free libraries and park committee, entertained that body to a dinner at the Victoria Station Hotel to celebrate the event. There were present Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., the Mayor, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Roebuck, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Sheffield Free Public Museum," said:—I look upon a museum as one of the instruments of the education of the people, and as that I esteem it and think it of value, and as that I recommend it to your consideration. When we consider that in this present time the government of this country is really in the hands of the working classes of this country, we must be aware that a very great and important duty falls upon that class of the community. If they be uneducated, if they be rude and ignorant, we cannot expect this government to be well conducted; and all means that can be adopted of raising the people of this country in the matter of education; all means that can be adopted of instructing them and guiding them to right views and feelings upon the government of this country ought to be with us matters of great consideration. "Oh! this museum," people will say, "must have very little to do with the education of the people." They who say that very little understand how education is given to the people, or the means by which they receive it. Now, I am quite sure the park and the house and all the means around it are the most effective instruments of that sort of education which I desire to see. I wish to see the working men of this country not led to desire that they should lift themselves out of the sphere into which God has consigned them, but that they should make themselves happy and worthy in it. This small park, and this small building, which has a museum and a picture gallery in it, may be said to be a very infinitesimal instrument in the education of the people of Sheffield. Thousands go there, and thousands are influenced by what they see. The picture gallery there softens their minds and enlarges their thoughts; makes them know more of human nature and of human things than they now know; and the very going through these in an orderly manner is a mode of education. I have been accused of exaggeration and folly because I believe the educational institutions of this town have already had an effect upon the people; but I believe that the child who has been made to feel the benefit and influence of authority, who has learned something in the way of what is called 'knowledge,' who has been made to believe himself one of a community in which he is bound to be kind and civil to his neighbour, cannot go from his school to his home without affecting his parents. I believe gentlemen of the press, who fancy that they are the lords of creation, may learn something then from so humble an individual as myself, when I tell them that it is a matter of great importance that the people of Sheffield have already felt the influence of the Government institutions of this country, and that the people of Sheffield of to-day are not what they were five years back. Therefore I recommend to you this park and this museum, which I believe may be made an instrument of much good. The museum contains geological specimens. I suppose it contains specimens of comparative anatomy, and the child who has learned geology at home may go to that park and that museum and see there specimens which will teach him what the science is which he is learning. Children may learn a good deal from that museum; they may learn a great deal of com-

parative anatomy, they may learn a great deal of geology, and when they know how this world is fashioned and how it has been built up, the mind that acquires that knowledge is already enlarged thereby, and the mind which is in the body of a man makes the body more kind, more gentle, more civilised, and more tractable. And I believe, Sir, that this institution of yours that you have built up is one of the great institutions of this good town of ours, and I believe also that the Town Council of Sheffield never spent its money better than in the buying of this park. Now, there is one thing I mean to say. I fear it may raise something like dispute and discord, but I will say it because ideas are to be propounded before they are received by the community. Men go forth as pioneers of thought, as there are pioneers in the western part of America. Now, when my friend Mr. Alderman Fisher told me that the museum was to be open for six days in the week, every day except Sunday, I said "I am sorry to hear you say that, for Sunday is the very day on which it ought to be opened." Mr. Alderman Fisher replied, and I believe he replied truly, "public opinion will not go with us." But let us try public opinion. Let us see if public opinion cannot be made to feel that the man who has his bulldog by his side and goes out to the Sheffield moors to fight the bulldog or to hunt the rabbit may be induced to go aside into the park and behave himself like a civilised man in a civilised community. Do we not do him good thereby? and cannot we believe that by opening a park in that way we may do good service, and that in our service to him we may benefit mankind? What renders it still more curious is that my friend (Mr. Alderman Fisher) has just told me that the park will be opened on a Sunday, but that the museum will not. Why not? What would they see in the museum that would render a man less a Christian—a less good, a less worthy member of society. He sees the wondrous effects of human intellect, beautiful pictures rendering to him glad thoughts and kind ideas, and bringing to his mind considerations which, as a human being, elevate his feelings and make him a better member of the community. You let him go out and look at the trees. Well, God has made them; and nobody can admire God's creation more than I do; and when a man has imitated the trees and put them upon glowing canvas, I think they can do no men harm to look upon. Therefore, the distinction made between the park and the museum is to me a wonderment. I cannot help seeing it, and I hope the time will come when this wonderment will cease. Now, I think I have said enough to recommend this park to you. If I have any power, if my voice has any authority, I would say to you, Do all you can to put before the people of Sheffield and the people of England means of this sort to raise them in their condition, make them good, make them worthy, make them real Englishmen. Don't teach them to aspire to inordinate wealth, and fancy that, because some men have suddenly risen up from the condition of a humble railway servant to be railway lords, and have their hundreds of thousands, that they should imitate them or that they should expect to be in their position. That cannot be. The large body of mankind are doomed to labour; the large body of mankind must win their bread by the sweat of their brow. Doing it, they may be good citizens; doing it, they may be good men; doing it, they may be kindly creatures one towards another; and they may hold up their faces before the Lord of us all, and say we are worthy of being upon this earth that you have made. With these few words, I desire to propose "Success to the Sheffield Free Public Museum;" and I beg you, gentlemen, to believe that there is a no more ardent friend of the museum of Sheffield than I am.

The hon. and learned gentleman also spoke in reply to the toast of "The Borough Members," and commented on some articles which had recently appeared in London and Sheffield newspapers. Several other toasts followed.

Mr. W. Bragge, in proposing "The Health of the Borough Members," said he had read in a recent number of *For's Claviviera* that Mr. Ruskin intended to open a museum in Sheffield in connection with the St. George's Company. He accordingly wrote to Mr. Ruskin telling him a museum was already being formed and nearly completed, and that he should be glad to place it at his disposal. He received in reply the following letter, and, though he had very great regard for Mr. Ruskin, he could not help thinking that "much learning had made him mad":—

Brentwood, Coniston, Lancashire.

My dear Sir,—I am obliged by your note; but the work of the St. George's Company is necessarily distinct from all others. My museum may be, perhaps, nothing but what deserves respect in art or admiration in nature. A great museum in the present state of the public mind is simply an exhibition of the possible modes of doing wrong, and an accumulation of uselessly multiplied ugliness in misunderstanding nature. Our own museum at Oxford is full of distorted skulls. Your Sheffield ironwork department will necessarily contain the most barbarous abortions that human rudeness has ever produced with human fingers. The capitals of the iron shafts in any railway station, for instance, are things to make a man wish, for shame of his species, that he had been born a dog or a bee.

Ever faithfully yours, J. RUSKIN.

P.S.—I have no doubt your geological department will be well done, and my poor little cabinets will enable your men to use it to better advantage; but would be entirely lost if united with it.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS, M.P., AT WREXHAM.

A somewhat novel ceremony in connection with elementary education took place at Wrexham yesterday week, when Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., presented prizes to nearly two hundred children of the elementary school, the gifts being provided by subscription, under the sanction of the School Board. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., presided.

Mr. Watkin Williams presented the prizes, and said it was not long ago—certainly it was in his recollection—when it was necessary to argue in favour of the general education of the people. He remembered the time when the proposition was disputed and confuted with great zeal, but it was now no longer so; and although there might be a few who would dispute it in their hearts, they would not come forward to deny the proposition that every State should educate its children as well as they possibly could. Still, although they no longer disputed that every child should be educated, there was a great conflict of opinion as to the manner in which this should be done. They could not look around them to those countries with which those who knew something of geography were familiar—viz., Germany, France, Italy, and other European States, without observing the terrible and momentous conflict going on between two great parties for the control of the education of the people. This was the conflict going on between the secular and clerical powers. Happily, in England, owing to exceptional circumstances, they were only acquainted with that struggle in a mild and mitigated form. Still it existed. In France this feeling ran very high, owing to the policy which gave religious bodies the management of their own universities and colleges. In this country it was a matter of astonishment that such a liberty should be disputed and should raise such a storm of opposition. Here in England there was a difference of opinion, and since the passing of the Education Act that difference had come more prominently forward. For his own part, he never could understand why those in favour of the religious element

in education should object to the secular teachings of the elementary schools. Certainly mere book learning was inadequate as a means of religious education, which depended much more on example and the good taste of the teachers. Therefore he never could understand why this or that religious faith should be jealous of the secular teaching imparted in elementary schools. Any such teaching must at least assist those who wished to found upon it any system of morals or dogma, and the elementary teaching in the secular schools should serve as a start in the further instruction which any religious body would wish to impart.

MUSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Great Britain in the annual bluebook of the Education Department contain numerous references to the musical attainments of the children.

The Rev. J. Rice Byrne, inspector for the metropolitan division of the county of Surrey, fears that there is little to afford encouragement to those who would see vocal, if not instrumental, music form a necessary part of the education of the labouring classes. In a few schools in his district instruction is given, more or less systematically, in musical notation; in at least half a dozen with results highly creditable to the instructor and his methods, but in the great majority the children are "taught to sing from ear"—that is, the required list of school songs is produced and two or more are shouted out with energy indeed, but with little regard to any of the rudimentary ground principles of music. Yet, although several have been admonished, not one school has yet incurred the forfeiture officially adjudged to any grave deficiency in this particular. The general prevalence of discordance, Mr. Byrne adds, is so great that "it is not easy for any one school to show itself more unmusical than the others."

The Rev. F. F. Cornish, inspector for Lincoln and Notts, speaks more hopefully, and says that the number of schools is slowly increasing in which he can listen with real pleasure to the singing of the children, and that there are fewer than there were in which the singing is absolutely painful to hear. The "music minute" has, he considers, undoubtedly done good in this respect. He advocates a more general use of "marching songs," especially in boys' schools.

In the Essex schools, inspected by the Rev. Nevill Gream, the alteration in the code just referred to has not, the inspector says, led to the results he anticipated, and he ascribes the failure to the incapacity of the teachers, comparatively few of whom have received any real musical training, and consequently are only just able to get their children through the stipulated number of pieces ready for inspection, but beyond that they either cannot or do not go. Their incompetency, Mr. Gream affirms, usually shows itself from the manner in which they commence the singing. Instead of sounding the note and running up the scale before they begin, they usually say, "Now, boys, begin all at once." And (adds Mr. Gream) they do begin, each boy on a different note, and for the first few seconds there is a sad discord. Such men have yet to learn that noise is not music. Mr. Gream is of opinion that the quality of voice is usually sweeter in town than it is in the country; but the results obtained in some of the purely agricultural schools show, he says, what may be done by careful cultivation and training.

The Rev. J. W. D. Hernemann, inspector for the registration county of Worcester, submits a special report on music by his assistant, Mr. J. Pember, who makes the common complaint that teaching "by note" is neglected—a fact which he regrets, because such teaching involves a very small expenditure of time. He strongly recommends Mr. Curwen's system.

The Rev. John Lomas, writing of the schools in the Stockport district, says that once only has he felt bound to withhold a recommendation for payment of the grant for music, although he admits that in many cases it has been barely earned. The songs, he says, have been ill chosen, or the singing has smacked too much of the mendicant style, or the children have sung lustily enough and with a good courage, showing that there was no want on their part of will or inclination to learn; but that the fault lay with the teacher, who apparently despised harmony or failed to appreciate its refining influence. In Lancashire and the manufacturing towns of Cheshire, Mr. Lomas says, the people are "music loving," and that all efforts to teach the subject well are heartily appreciated. Concerts are occasionally given by the scholars, under the superintendence of the master, aided by his pupil teachers; and the inspector reports that they have a decided influence for good both on teachers and children. Mr. Lomas pleads for a greater attention to the subject, on the ground that, while other studies are no doubt important in their bearing upon the duties and callings of after life, yet for average men and women, who cannot aspire to any high degree of mental cultivation, the influence of music has much more to do with their daily happiness than one is apt to suppose. It tends to make them more contented with their lot, and gives them that repose of mind which it is the highest philosophy to attain.

In the schools of the registration counties of Oxford and Bucks, the Rev. A. Adair Pickard says that he only found one school in which singing did not form a part of the ordinary course of instruction. In that case, Mr. Pickard adds, the master told him he had thought it better not to waste time in teaching music, because he wanted the boys to learn algebra. The result was that every boy failed in algebra, and even if they had passed no payment could have been made, as they failed in the standard examination.

The Rev. C. F. Routledge, inspector for East Kent, says that the musical proficiency of the children in his district is very fair, considering especially that a "man of Kent" is not usually blessed with a melodious voice. In no case was there a failure to satisfy the requirements of the code; and although in many cases there was a want of light and shade, a dreadful shouting or monotony of expression, yet on the whole he was surprised at the results already accomplished. It is, he adds, desirable that music should be more cultivated by pupil teachers, very few of whom pass a creditable examination in it when candidates for admission to a training college.

Mr. M. J. Barington-Ward, M.A., in speaking of South Yorkshire, finds the average higher in his district, partly owing to the love of music among the people. He decidedly advocates teaching by note instead of by ear, and points out that it is not absolutely necessary that the teacher should himself give the musical instruction.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

The annual regatta was held on Tuesday, at Folkestone, under the presidency of Mr. Wightman, the Mayor. A long list of prizes was contended for.

A brilliant meteor was observed in different parts of the country at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

The Prince of Wales has decided that his free scholarship in the National Training School for Music shall be awarded, after an open competition, among the inhabitants of the Principality of Wales.

NORWICH ELECTION COMMISSION.

The election inquiry is still going on.

The employment of voters as messengers was the principal subject of inquiry yesterday week, and one witness acknowledged that he had employed fifty-five messengers at the last election when four would have been sufficient.

Mr. E. A. Tillett, son of the Liberal candidate for Norwich, was examined on Saturday, and stated that he had no idea that messengers were being colourably employed on his father's side. He admitted having lent money for the payment of messengers in his presence. Mr. Gilbert, the Conservative agent, put in a list of messengers employed on his side at the last election, which he now estimated at 1670. In this number were included, perhaps, 1400 voters. Mr. Womersley, a gentleman in the employ of Mr. Colman, M.P., was also examined, and had an amusing passage-at-arms with the Chief Commissioner.

Among the witnesses examined on Monday was Mr. Baron Huddleston, who stated that he had consented to stand in 1870 on the understanding that his expenses should not exceed £1300, but that when he stood in 1874 the costs were much greater, and that he was disgusted at the amount. He also disclaimed all knowledge of illegal practices by his party. At the conclusion of the learned Judge's evidence the Commissioners intimated that he had given it to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Campbell, a solicitor, who was consulted by Mr. Baron Huddleston as to the advisability of paying the extra demands made upon him for the election of 1874 after £1774 had been paid, gave evidence on Tuesday. He said he went into these accounts, and found items for printing, personation agents, and roughs. He was informed that they had come in too late to be included in the published accounts. These extra sums amounted to £900, and, after much demur, Mr. Baron Huddleston paid £756. Sir Henry Stracey and Mr. A. Bignold were among the witnesses examined, and they gave evidence chiefly respecting their election expenses.

Mr. Colman, sitting member, was examined on Wednesday. He stated that there was a difference of opinion amongst the election managers as to how many messengers were required, but added that in future they must do with fewer than had been hitherto employed. His accounts for the election of 1874 had not yet been examined, as it was unsettled how he and Mr. Tillett were to share the expenses. He handed to the Commissioners a statement showing that at the last general election in many constituencies the expenses were as heavy as in Norwich.

Mr. Coakes, agent for Sir William Russell in 1863, was under examination on Thursday morning respecting that election. Concerning some payments made in 1869 in respect of the 1868 election, witness said he believed they were for the most part honest, and ought to be included in the sheriff's account, but he suspected some were payments to agents who, late on the afternoon of the election day, and to save the election, had been ordered to vote.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

On Monday the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was opened at Manchester. The council met at the Queen's Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. William Menelaus, who succeeds Mr. Lowthian Bell, M.P., as president of the institute.

The public business of the institute was opened in Owens College on Tuesday—Mr. Menelaus, the president, in the chair. There were fifty-eight new members enrolled, and the total membership is now about 900. The Mayors of Manchester and Salford attended the opening proceedings, and gave the institute a hearty welcome. The Bishop of Manchester, who was also present, made a happy speech, in which he expressed his profound respect for the practical men there assembled. Mr. Adamson read a paper on high-pressure steam generally and its application to quadruple engines. In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Adamson's paper, Mr. Wice, Dukinfield, who said that he appeared before the meeting as a cotton-spinner and not as a practical engineer, and would therefore stick to real facts, stated that the employment of the quadruple system of engines in his mill as compared with the triple system saved nearly half the fuel. A discussion followed on a paper read at the last meeting in London by Mr. David Joy, in recommendation of Howard's tubular boiler, Mr. E. Levington Fletcher, engineer to the Manchester Steam Users' Association, condemning the boiler as dangerous. He said his experience bound him to say that if employers regarded the lives of their workpeople they ought to keep free of these boilers. Mr. Adamson and Mr. Crampton also gave opinions adverse to the system. Mr. Joy, in reply, said that every important new invention might expect to meet severe criticism, but he had not expected wholesale denunciation. His reply to what had been said was that the experience of the Messrs. Howard was entirely opposed to what Mr. Fletcher had said. Several works were visited.

The first paper read on Wednesday was by Mr. Lowthian Bell, M.P., on the Use of Caustic Lime in the Blast Furnace. His object was to show that the saving of fuel in the case of furnaces 48 feet high by the use of calcined lime was insignificant, and that in the case of 80-foot furnaces no advantage whatever was obtained by a previous calcination of the limestone. Mr. Williams (Middlesbrough) supported Mr. Bell's opinions; but Mr. Brogden, M.P., challenged them, stating that in his own furnaces it was found that by the use of lime not only was the production greater, but there was also more regular work from the furnaces. In the discussion which followed opinion was very much divided, and Mr. Bell, in replying, pointed out that while there was an advantage in the use of calcined lime in low furnaces these furnaces were in reality very imperfect. Mr. William Hackney, Westminster, read a paper on the designing of moulds for steel rail ingots, which led to a discussion. In this Mr. Bessemer took part, and gave an interesting narrative of his experiences in the manufacture. Mr. Charles Wood read a paper on Closed Hearths for Blast Furnaces, a discussion upon which was followed by a description by Mr. Lowthian Bell of Price's patent retort furnaces, which, without the Siemens regenerative chamber, effected the same results as the regenerative system. By the use of the retort furnace at the Government works at Woolwich a saving had been—in some instances of puddling and reheating iron—effected in fuel consumption of as much as from 30 to 50 per cent. Mr. Homer read a paper on The Ironstones of the North Staffe Coal Mines, and predicted a great future for the iron trade there. Other papers were taken as read.

The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to the North Cambridge Optage Hospital at Wisbech.

While Mr. Disraeli was returning to London from Bretby Park, the seat of the Countess of Chesterfield, on Wednesday, the train in which he was travelling ran into a locomotive. Fortunately the speed of the train was so slow that neither the right hon. gentleman nor any of his numerous fellow-travellers received injury.

MOUNTAINEERS OF RUSSIAN ASIA.

The two illustrations of the habits and costumes of some of the Czar's subjects, in the wild border country that approaches the Caspian Sea, are copied from drawings by Mr. N. Karajin, of St. Petersburg. That country, however, contains its towns and cultivated districts. We may here quote a letter written by Mr. H. Churchill on his way to take up his position of British Consul at Resht, on the Caspian:—

"After passing Gangah (Elizabetopol) the road, which at night becomes unsafe on account of the marauding Tartars, leads to the foot of a mountain which we climb to get to Shamakha, a town of considerable importance. The wine of Shamakha is well known in the Caucasus, and its silk crops render the place of much value to the Russian Government. It is thickly populated, the climate is excellent, and every article of consumption is cheap. Horses worth £30 in England may be had here for £8, and the country is alive with game of various descriptions—deer, buck, wild boar, hare, pheasant, partridge, wild fowl, cock, &c. It is one day's journey from Baku, which can be reached in ten days from Paris by way of Astrakan.

"Baku (or Badku, the Mountain of Wind) is situated at the end of the range of mountains that separate the Circassian provinces from Russia, where that range drops into the Caspian Sea. It is an open port of rising importance. It now counts 18,000 inhabitants, but will attain a much larger population when the railway connects it with Tiflis. Its houses are well constructed, its streets are wide, its quay is neatly built, and two companies have steamers touching once a week. On the whole, eighteen steamers are afloat on the Caspian, which is a larger number than that on the Black Sea, besides small coasting craft which look exactly like the dhows of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. At a distance of about fourteen versts from Baku are situated the naphtha wells, which produce all the petroleum consumed in this part of the country and in Russia as far as the Volga extends. The road between Tiflis and Baku winds its way through vast plains, bounded on the north and south by huge mountains covered with deep snow. On the left rises the lofty mountain ridge of Daghestan, the former stronghold of Sheikh Shamil; on the right are to be seen the mountains of Erivan and Karabagh, in Persia. The Caspian Sea from here looks menacing and rough, but it may be local, as Baku is noted for its high wind."

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

The first brick of the New National Opera House was laid in its place on Tuesday by Mdle. Titiens. The ceremony was a very quiet one, almost, it may be said, a private one. The lady descended by a stairway dressed with red cloth to that corner of the foundations which had been chosen for the honour, accompanied by Mr. Mapleson, Mr. Fowler, the architect, and some dozen gentlemen well-known as interested in music and all people and things musical, while about an equal number watched the proceedings from above. A handsome silver trowel, chased with gold, bearing an appropriate inscription, was then handed to Mdle. Titiens, who went duly through all the necessary ceremonies of spreading the mortar, tapping the stone, and applying the plumb line. Mr. Fowler, Lord Alfred Paget, and Mr. Mapleson, also contributed a brick apiece, and the whole party then adjourned to the St. Stephen's Club for lunch and the usual making of speeches. Mr. Mapleson, replying to the toast of his health, said the new house would, he believed, be opened to the public next season.

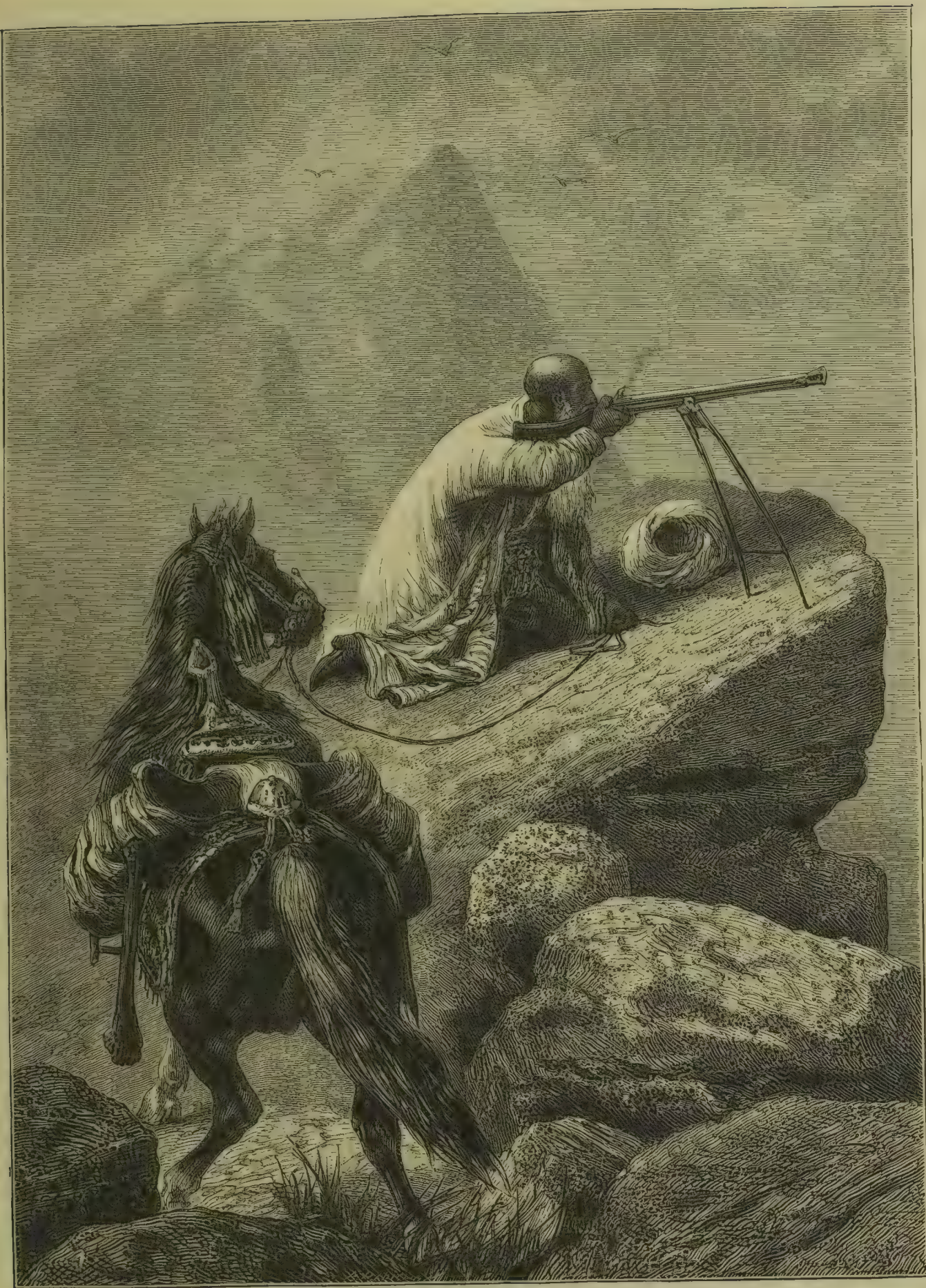
But though the ceremony itself was of so little importance, it marked the beginning of a great, and let us hope a successful, undertaking. It is intended that the house shall remain open throughout the year, and that, in addition to Italian opera, English works, sung by English singers, shall be produced. Dramatic performances are also to be considered; a training-school for music and for the ballet is to be established, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to bring the Academy of music there also.

A house devoted to so many uses must needs be a big house, and, next to the San Carlo of Naples, this new house of Mr. Mapleson's will be the largest in Europe. Covering a little more than two acres of ground, it is built much upon the lines of La Scala at Milan, being in shape something after the fashion of an elongated horseshoe, which is the shape, according to no less an authority than Sir Michael Costa, best adapted for such buildings. It will stand in three stories of columns, thus allowing for considerable display of outline, no less than sculpture and ornament. The frontage on the Embankment—160 ft. in length—consists of a centre and two wings projecting from the front, as well as the lateral façades. The auditorium is surmounted by a cupola rising to a height of 146 ft., and will contain 500 stalls, a passage of three feet being left between each row. These stalls will be approached through a vestibule 110 ft. long, and numbered odd and even on the right and left sides of the house respectively, whereby egress and ingress will, it is hoped, be much facilitated. The approaches to the grand tier are by circular staircases in each of the wings, and the pit boxes will have their separate staircases. Particular attention has been paid to the important point of entrance and exit. In addition to the main entrance, the amphitheatre and gallery can be entered by a separate way under cover, but distinct from the principal part of the house, and exit from the stalls will be found in the roads which run along each side of the building. Facilities will also be given for an approach from the Westminster Bridge station of the District Railway. In making good the foundations it was found necessary to excavate as low as 40 ft. before the London clay could be reached, and the depth of the concrete on which Mdle. Titiens has laid the first brick is 16 ft., the level of the stage itself being but 40 ft. above the foundation. About the decorations of the interior we are not in a position to say much, as the drawings of that part are not as yet in a very advanced state. The greatest attention, however, has been paid to the comfort, not only of the audience, but of the performers. To all the private boxes there will be outer rooms; and the arrangements of the stage and the dressing-rooms are understood to be very complete. Both without and within, our new opera-house promises to be a handsome building.—*Times*.

The inquiry into the death of Nathaniel Turner, the mate of the Mistletoe, was proceeding at the time our early edition was put to press. The wreck of the Mistletoe, which lies beached at Gosport, has been sold for £130.

At a meeting of the Dundee Town Council, last week, it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the burgh on the Earl of Airlie, in recognition of his generous assistance to procure a new water supply for the town.

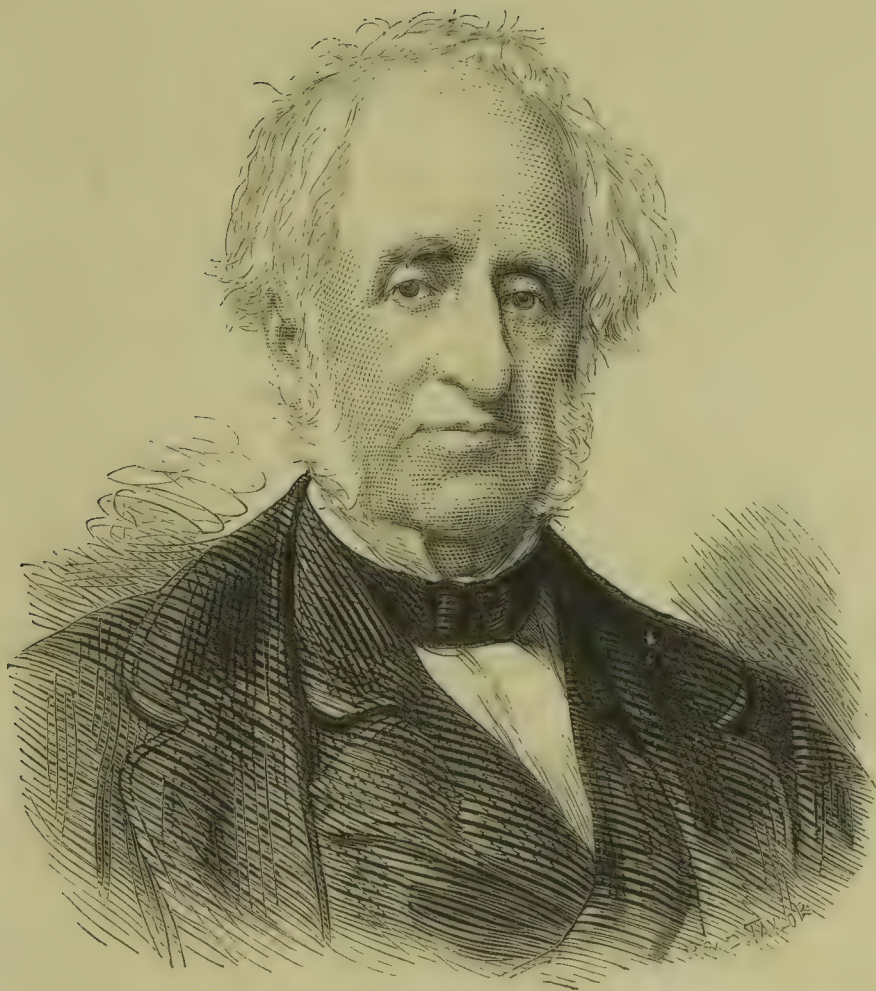
The fifth autumn exhibition of pictures, under the direction of the Corporation of Liverpool, was opened to the public on Monday. Each succeeding year the exhibition has been better than the preceding one. The list includes about 200 pictures from the Royal Academy, and several leading artists have contributed specially to the exhibition.



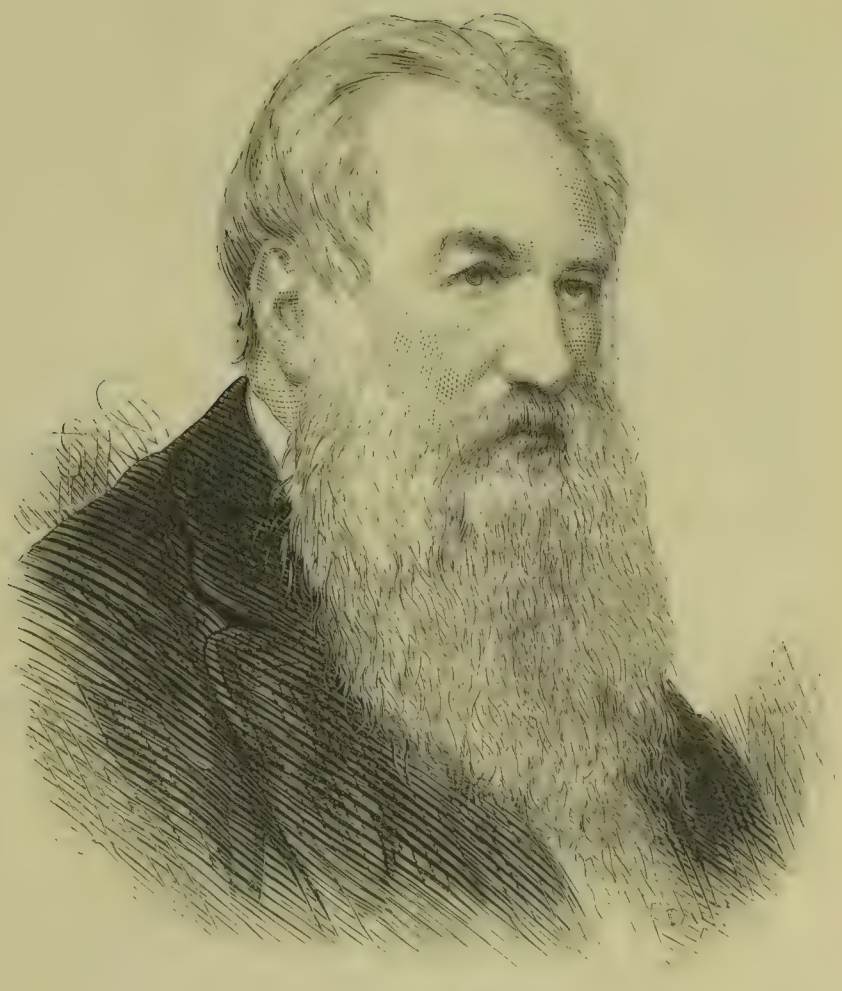
A MOUNTAINEER OF RUSSIAN ASIA.



A DEFENDER OF THE ZAROVCHANSKY MOUNTAINS.



THE LATE SIR EDWARD RYAN.



THE LATE LORD GRANTLEY.

The death of Sir E. Ryan, one of the oldest and most useful members of the Civil Service, was lately recorded. Sir Edward Ryan was born in 1793, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and, after pursuing the profession with great success for several years, was, in 1826, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and promoted in 1833 to the Chief Justiceship of that Presidency. He had received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench, and held the Chief Justiceship till January, 1843, when he resigned his appointment and returned to England. Immediately after his arrival he was sworn in a Privy Councillor, in order that

the country might have the benefit of his experience in Indian appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In 1846 he was appointed a Railway Commissioner, in conjunction with the late Lord Dalhousie; in 1851 he was appointed Assistant-Controller of the Exchequer, an office which he held till he resigned it in 1862. Sir E. Ryan was a member of the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners appointed by the Order in Council of May 21, 1855, the other members being Sir J. Lefevre and Mr. E. Romilly. The Commission was unpaid until April, 1862, when Sir E. Ryan, as First Commissioner, received salary. His unpaid colleagues at this time were Sir E. Head and Mr. Twistleton. Under Sir E. Ryan's

presidency the scope of the Commission was gradually enlarged from year to year, the mere test examination of nominees for civil appointments prescribed by the original Order in Council being succeeded by limited competition, as recommended by Lord Derby's Committee of 1860, and that being followed by open competition, as established by the Order in Council of June, 1870. In addition, the Commissioners have conducted since 1858 the examinations for the Civil Service of India and for some years past those for admission to the Army. During the whole of that time Sir Edward Ryan, assisted by successive colleagues, has been the leading member of the Commission. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.



H.M.S. VANGUARD SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST,

LAW AND POLICE.

One hundred pounds damages were assessed in the Secondary's Court, on Wednesday (£1000 having been claimed), in an action for breach of promise that had been brought into the Court of Common Pleas, by Miss Fanny Maria Prince, a young lady of nineteen, the daughter of a master tailor, against Mr. Gillett, aged twenty-two, the son of a silk merchant. The parties had been engaged for two years, and the defendant broke his promise for no alleged reason, though it was pleaded in defence that he was too young to marry.

Messrs. Collie's case was again considered at Guildhall on Monday, but as the defendant, Alexander Collie, has not yet been arrested, a further adjournment for six weeks was granted, Mr. William Collie being admitted to bail, himself in £4000, with two sureties of £2000 each.—The affairs of the firm were also before the Bankruptcy Court, and a trustee, Mr. John Young, and a committee of inspectors were appointed. The first meeting for the proof of debts was held on Monday before Mr. Registrar Pepps. Debts to the amount of over a million and a quarter were tendered and admitted. The statement of affairs shows total unsecured liabilities £1,890,922 against assets £729,325. Among the items are liabilities on bills discounted £2,666,202, of which £180,819 is expected to rank against the estate. It has been decided by Mr. Registrar Pepps that the Court of Bankruptcy has no jurisdiction to continue an injunction to stay proceedings taken by a creditor of Messrs. Collie, who had attached, in the Supreme Court of New York, large sums due to that firm by the American Government.

A charge of embezzlement was preferred at the Mansion House, yesterday week, against Christopher Bainton and Thomas Fell, confidentially employed in the office of Messrs. Ripley and Co., tea-brokers, in Mincing-lane. The accused had been arrested on a warrant, after absconding. In a letter which they jointly wrote to the prosecutors they stated the amount of their defalcations at a little over £4000, and declared they had lost every pound by speculation, and were absolutely penniless. They were remanded.

Patrick Wood, a financial agent, was finally examined at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, on the charge of having defrauded Mr. W. Page of £125 by obtaining the money on a bill of sale, under the representation that he did not owe £50, when in fact his debts amounted to about £5000. The defendant was committed for trial.

After hearing some further evidence respecting the charge of forgery and perjury against Mr. J. R. Byrne, a shipowner, Mr. Alderman Figgins, on Wednesday, did not think that he would be justified in sending the case for trial, and accordingly discharged the defendant.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Mary Ann Hudson, who is supposed to have died from poison alleged to have been administered by Walter Thompson Hunt, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against the accused.

George Thomas Wilkinson has been committed for trial on three charges of obtaining money by means of false pretences. According to the evidence the accused had been in the habit of passing himself off as a prison official and inducing people to give him money to provide nourishing food for relatives of theirs, on the ground that they were ill in prison and much needed it.

William Sadler, shipbroker, Richard S. Rice, army officer, and James Barrow, "gentleman," were charged yesterday week, at Bow-street, with having, on Thursday night, assaulted the police and created a disturbance at the Promenade Concert, Covent Garden Theatre. The defendants were committed for trial, bail in £40 being taken for each.

For stealing a quart pot from a public-house the Marylebone magistrate has sentenced a woman to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Daniel and Elizabeth Donovan, who were remanded on a charge of being concerned in stealing a large quantity of property from a house in New Wandsworth, and at whose lodgings were found a collection of skeleton keys, picklocks, and jemmies, and a suspicious bag that could be used as an apron, were brought before the Wandsworth magistrate last Saturday. Another charge of house robbery to the extent of £100 was brought against them, and they were committed.

Frank Bailey, said to be respectably connected, has been committed for trial by the Lambeth magistrate on a charge of systematic housebreaking. It appeared that the accused had, on several occasions, broken into the counting-house of Mr. Robertson, in whose service he had once been, and stolen various sums, amounting altogether to over £100.

During the hearing of a case at Hammersmith on Tuesday, in which a man and a woman were charged with an assault at some festivities following an Irish wedding, a female witness for the defence said that she did not know what book it was that she was being sworn upon, and that she understood an oath to mean that if she swore falsely she would suffer twenty-four hours in purgatory. The prisoners were remanded, in order that this witness should be instructed as to the nature of an oath.

A charge of systematic shoplifting was proved at the Greenwich Police Court against a young woman known as Charlotte Massey, alias Jones, alias Reynolds, who was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Fines of £20 and £5 were, at the Thames Police Court, on Wednesday, inflicted upon the captain of a vessel for neglecting to provide his crew with a proper supply of lime juice during a voyage from Lagos to London and for not entering in an official log the fact that two of his seamen had been ill.

Charles Scott, a ticket-of-leave man, who had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, was brought, last Saturday, before the Thames Police Court on charges of burglary and robbery, and committed for trial. It was shown that he broke into a house at Bow and stole a quantity of wearing apparel and bills to the value of £290.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, for stealing three pints of whisky from the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway, Frederick Webb, a clerk on that line, was sentenced to four months' hard labour; and for a robbery from the Great Eastern Company Abraham Polley was condemned to fifteen months' of the same punishment. In hearing a charge of theft against a boy of eleven, whose father wished to get him into a reformatory, Mr. Serjeant Cox directed an acquittal, and ordered the prisoner to be sent to a police court as a child not properly taken care of, with a view to his being placed in an industrial school.—Mary Ann Dolby, who had been convicted last month of having stabbed her husband, with whom she had quarrelled, on being again brought up, on Tuesday, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour, and bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace for a year afterwards. On Wednesday a young German was sentenced to six months' hard labour for a violent assault on a watchmaker's assistant, from whom he endeavoured to steal three watches.

Among the prisoners tried at the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, was Richard Huntley, a policeman, who for a violent assault, while drunk, on another constable was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Two charges of fraud were tried on Tuesday. In one case Bernard Wardelman, architect, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for having obtained various sums by cheques on a bank with which he had no account. Alfred Grave, who is stated to be seventy-seven years of age, and to have been secretary to the Chertsey Bank for thirty years, was convicted on an indictment charging him with having embezzled the sum of £60, though his total defalcations were found to amount to £2789. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as he could do. Sentence of five years' penal servitude was on Wednesday passed upon Edwin Coulson, a bricklayer, for violently assaulting a woman; and John Cogger, late secretary to a lodge of Comical Fellows, was condemned to twelve months' imprisonment for embezzling the funds of that society.

The mistaken good nature which is liberal of testimonials to character and capacity where they are not deserved was curiously exemplified in a case which came before the Brentford Petty Sessions on Saturday. A lady applied to another lady as to the character and capabilities of a woman who was seeking for a situation as cook. The lady applied to sent in writing an elaborate statement to the effect that the person in question had lived with her as cook and housekeeper for two years, and had proved herself well fitted for the situation. The peculiar virtues and skill of the supposed cook were rather circumstantially described; and it was added that the writer would not have parted with this domestic treasure but that she was returning to India. It turned out that the lady who wrote in this style never had employed any such person as cook, and never knew her in the capacity of a cook or servant of any kind. She had known the woman at one time when the latter was in better circumstances, and lately, finding that she was in want and seeking for a situation, was willing to do her a kindly turn. The incorrect letter-writer was fined £5.

Charles Smyth was brought up on remand at Lynn Petty Sessions, on Monday, charged with obtaining £18 15s. by means of false pretences, the property of Mr. W. Bath, coachbuilder, Lynn, on July 28, 1874. On the day in question the prisoner went to Mr. Bath and represented himself as Mr. E. Youell, of the firm of Lacon and Youell, bankers, Yarmouth, and bought a carriage, value 25 gs. He tendered a cheque, signed Edward Youell, for £45, and received a balance of £18 15s. A day or two after this the cheque was found to be a forged one, and information was given to the police. Superintendent G. Ware immediately issued notices describing the man and his mode of operation, but he managed to escape detection. On Aug. 18 he went to Norwich and obtained £26 4s. from two tradesmen by the same means, passing as Mr. H. Lacon, of the firm of Lacon and Youell. He next visited Yarmouth as Mr. J. G. Buxton, and obtained £40 from another coachbuilder. At Lowestoft the same day he defrauded Mr. Cooper, cabinet-maker, of £30. He was next heard of in April this year at Cambridge, where he obtained £26 from a pianoforte-dealer. On June 21 he went to Oxford, and, representing himself as a clergyman, got £25 from another pianoforte-dealer. He next visited Colchester and Ipswich, where he practised the same trick. He was next seen at Windsor as the Rev. H. G. Gill, Vicar of Warfield, and another music-seller lost £23. On Aug. 17 he was at Bedford as the Rev. A. Hawkes, and obtained £24 from Mr. Preston, coachbuilder. He then went to Peterborough as the Rev. W. W. Woolcombe, of Wooton, Northamptonshire; but here the police secured him before he had done any business, and he was handed over to the Lynn police. Upon him were found a number of cheques and two letters written by himself, purporting to come from his uncle, authorising him to make certain purchases. Since he has been in custody he has written a letter to his brother admitting his guilt. He was remanded.

A cattle-drover was fined £38 and costs at Carlisle, on Monday, for sending twelve cattle by railway from Fleetwood to Carlisle while suffering from foot-and-mouth disease; and Thomas Askew, farmer, Rhimington, near Lancaster, was on Wednesday fined £5, and £3 9s. costs, for failing to give due notice of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia on his farm.

A serious affray took place yesterday week at Pottle Pool, near Cannock, on the estate of Lord Hatherton, between five poachers and three keepers. The poachers had set their nets and were driving in the rabbits when discovered. One keeper caught two of the men, a fierce fight took place, and the keeper was rendered senseless, with a large wound on his head. All the poachers have been captured.

William Baker and Edward Cooper, who had each been condemned to death for the murder of a man by shooting him, the one at Liverpool and the other on the high seas, were hanged within the walls of Kirkdale Gaol on Monday morning.

Barnet Fair was held last Saturday, and was attended by a large number of persons. Between 3000 and 4000 head of cattle were exposed for sale, and a good business was done.

Lieutenant-Colonel North, M.P., and Baroness North have presented to the corporation of Banbury an ancient mace, formerly its property, which had become an heirloom in the North family. The mace dates from the time of Charles I.

Respecting the deaths of Mrs. Greig and her infant daughter, whose bodies were found in the Thames near Twickenham, an inquest has been held by Dr. Diplock. Evidence showed that Mrs. Greig had been in the habit of taking the child to the waterside to quiet it, and that she might have fallen into the river. The verdict was that deceased were accidentally drowned.

At a meeting of the Royal Arch Freemasons at Swindon, yesterday week, Lord Methuen was installed as M.E.Z.O. of the Royal Sussex Chapter of Emulation, No. 355, and Lord H. Thynne, M.P., as the Provincial Grand Superintendent of Wilts.—Mr. Little, the secretary of the Freemasons' Girls' School, speaking at a Masonic dinner at Halliford, recognised the necessity of an extension of the benefits of the Masonic institutions as the craft increased in numbers. Already, he said, it was in contemplation to enlarge the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

Lord Bateman has issued a circular, through his steward, to the tenants on his Herefordshire estates, in reply to remonstrances which had been forwarded to his Lordship on the destruction by rabbits of farm produce. His Lordship gives the tenants the privilege of destroying rabbits on their farms on certain conditions—1, that snares, nets, digging, and ferreting only should be used in their destruction; 2, that the names of the persons authorised by the tenants should be sent to the steward; 3, that each tenant confines himself to his own farm, and that they take care to preserve the game. This permission is to be in force for two years, and the use of guns and traps to be confined to his Lordship's keepers. The tenants to keep the rabbits destroyed by them.

WORK AND WAGES.

At a great meeting of miners at Wrexham, yesterday week, Mr. Macdonald, M.P., proposed a resolution in favour of arbitration, and urged the men, when conciliation boards were formed, to loyally accept the decision arrived at, whether they approved of it or not. If it was opposed to their views they should wait an opportunity to reconsider the question.

The men employed in the Oakfield Colliery, Mold, met, on Tuesday, to consider an offer from their employers that they should return to work at a reduction of 7½ per cent, pending an arbitration. They decided absolutely to refuse either reduction or arbitration.

Although the strike in Warwickshire has been ended by the resolution of the coal-miners to submit the points in dispute to arbitration, large numbers of the colliers continue unemployed, as many of the pits are drowned out and others require repair. Messrs. W. Crawford and D. Moulson, the secretary and treasurer of the newly-formed National Union, have been unanimously appointed arbitrators on behalf of the men.

Some time ago the North Staffordshire miners received notice of a 10-per-cent reduction in wages, and the question was referred to arbitration. The arbitrators have awarded a reduction of 2½ per cent more than the masters proposed.

A meeting of the central board of the National Miners' Union was held in Manchester, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Macdonald, M.P. It was resolved to recommend the members of each district connected with the union to apply to the clerk and chairman of the quarter sessions for the county in which their district might be situated for the appointment of a gentleman to inspect the weights and measures at collieries at least once in six months. Mr. Halliday spoke on the subject of co-operation; and the chairman maintained that certain statements which he had recently made in regard to the strike in South Wales, and for which he had been called to account in certain quarters, were justified by the facts.

An adjourned meeting of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Coalowners' Association was held at Sheffield, on Monday, to consider what steps should be taken for enforcing the proposal to reduce the whole of the miners' wages by ten per cent, the men having declined to accede to any reduction at present, or for a period of three months. After a long deliberation it was resolved to let the matter stand over indefinitely.

The thirteenth anniversary gathering of miners took place at Wigan on Monday, and several thousands were present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., president of the Miners' National Union; Mr. William Pickard, the vice-president; and Mr. Lloyd Jones. Resolutions were passed in favour of union and co-operation.

The Oldham strike, after lasting six weeks, has terminated. An amicable agreement having been arrived at, the cotton operatives resumed work on Monday. The total amount distributed during the strike was nearly £100,000; yet it is stated that, if necessary, the men who have been on strike could have been supported six weeks longer without a levy.

The strike of the Dundee mill-workers has ended in their returning to work at 5 per cent reduction.

The Royal Commission engaged in investigating the operation of the Factories and Workshops Acts met at Glasgow, under the presidency of Sir James Fergusson, on Tuesday, when a deputation presented a memorial from the Drapers' Early Closing Association, representing the necessity of legislative enactments to meet the evils of bad sanitary arrangements in work-rooms, and late hours of labour, especially for women and boys.

Two hundred journeymen plumbers of Bradford have turned out on strike in consequence of the refusal of the masters to accede to a demand for an increase of wages from thirty to thirty-three shillings, a reduction of hours from fifty-two to forty-nine and a half, and a payment of nine shillings a week lodging money for country jobs. The masters agreed to the reduction of hours, but refused increase of wages, and could give only four shillings a week lodging money.

THE CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The congress of members of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations met again, at the Hague, yesterday week. The motion of Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., expressing satisfaction at the sanction given by the legislative bodies of some countries to the principle of arbitration in adjusting international difficulties, and hoping that the example would be followed by the Legislatures of other countries, was adopted unanimously. After a warm discussion M. Couvreur's motion, expressing a wish that the Emperor of Russia should resume the work of the Paris Congress by opening negotiations for a second conference at St. Petersburg for the alleviation of the sufferings attendant on war, was rejected by 30 to 27 votes.

A resolution was passed, on Saturday, to the effect that the congress considers it a duty of the Governments, in the interests of humanity and civilisation, to enter upon negotiations for the purpose of a mutual reduction of armaments. A committee has been appointed to inform the various Governments of the above resolution. A motion, brought forward by Senor Amos, was also passed expressing a wish that the European Governments should open negotiations to give a practical character to the Paris declaration of the Treaty of 1856, relating to the question of submitting international disputes to arbitration previous to a declaration of war. The congress has appointed a committee to draw up the fundamental principles for an international maritime code. The congress closed its sittings on Saturday.

Lord Penzance has been elected president; Mr. Laboulaye, honorary president; and Mr. Dudley Field and Count Sclopis, vice-presidents of the congress in 1876.

The portrait of Captain Webb, given last week, was from a photograph by Fradelle and Marshall, of Regent-street.

The portrait of the late Sir Edward Ryan, which we have engraved, is from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, of Piccadilly; that of the late Commodore Goodenough, R.N., from one by Mr. H. Lenthall, of Regent-street.

Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, who, as we stated last week, gained the first prize in the open competition for the model of a statue to be raised at Birkenhead in honour of the late Mr. John Laird, M.P., has received the order for the statue itself.

The centenary of Dr. John Leyden was celebrated, last Saturday, at Denholm, his native village, under the auspices of the Border Counties Association. At two o'clock some thousands of persons assembled in the streets, which were gaily decorated, as was the house in which Leyden was born. A banquet was held, at which Lord Neaves presided, and addresses were delivered by gentlemen from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places. In the evening the village was illuminated.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

"Anything relating to Arctic Expeditions is peculiarly interesting just now."—Guardian.

THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNKNOWN. By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, F.R.G.S. N.B.—This Fourth Edition (crown 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.) now about to be issued will contain the following additional chapters—viz.,
XVI.—The Arctic Expedition of 1873, Sherard Osborn, Chap.
XVII.—Ditto, The Officers and Equipment.
XVIII.—Ditto, Portsmouth to Upernivik.
XIX.—Ditto, Future Proceedings.
Appendix—"The Cruise of the Valorous."

A WHALING CRUISE TO BAFFIN'S BAY AND UP THE GULF OF BOOTHIA. By Commander A. H. MARKHAM, R.N. (second in command of the British Expedition). With an Introduction by the late Admiral Sherard Osborn. Second Edition. Fifty Woodcuts. Price, in cloth cover, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
"A readable reading may be found in Captain Markham's 'Whaling Cruise,' one of the most dashing exploits of even English sailors in the Arctic Regions."—Standard.

THE GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION, in the year 1869-70, of the ships Germania and Hansa, under the command of Captain Koldewey. Edited by H. W. MATTHEW, F.R.G.S. 1 vol. royal 8vo, cloth, extra, price 35s. Over 70 Illustrations.
"A strange and exciting story."—Times.
"No Robinson Crusoe adventures were ever half so full of exciting interest."—Spectator.
London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Low, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

The New Novel, by Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." In 3 vols., at all Libraries.

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE.

New and Cheaper Edition, 2 vols., crown 8vo, 21s.
CASTLE DALY: A Story of an Irish Home.

THIRTY YEARS AGO. By ANNIE KEARY. [This day.]

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON SOCIAL LIFE: with other Papers, suggested by an English Residence. By E. S. NADAL. (Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.) [This day.]
"An amusing little book; likely to be popular on both sides of the Atlantic."—Athenaeum.

HOMES OF THE LONDON POOR. By OCTAVIA HILL. Extra fcap 8vo. 3s. 6d. [This day.]

OLDBURY. By ANNIE KEARY. Crown 8vo. Price 6s. [This day.]

CHRISTINA NORTH. By E. M. ARCHER. Crown 8vo, 6s. [This day.]
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

THE NEW NOVELS TO READ.

LEAH: A WOMAN OF FASHION. By Mrs. EDWARDS.
WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? By CHARLES GIBSON.
THE QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT. [On Monday next.]
RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.

NEW EDITION.
In Monthly Parts, 6d. Part I. ready Sept. 27.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED READINGS, comprising a Choice Selection, in Prose and Verse, from the Works of the Best Authors. With 400 Illustrations by Eminent Artists.
"A work which any lover of books would be charmed to put on his shelves."—Daily News.
"Full of good things in prose and verse. When books of this kind are to be got, there is no excuse for the rubbish that may often be heard at penny readings."—Spectator.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALTIN; and all Booksellers.

NEW PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
With Part I. of the New Edition of

CASSELL'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, containing upwards of 2000 Illustrations, will be issued a New Likeness of her Majesty the Queen, produced in the best form of art, and printed on Imperial plate paper, 2ft. 6 in. by 1ft. 10 in.
Part I. will be ready Sept. 27, price 81s., and orders are now received at all Booksellers.
Prospectuses and Specimen Pages post-free on application to CASSELL, PETER, and GALTIN, Ludgate-hill, London.

NEW CHURCH OF ENGLAND REVIEW.
In October will be published (price 6s.) No. 1 of

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY: a high-class Theological Review, containing Original Articles on Religious, Biblical, Liturgical, and Ecclesiastical Subjects, as well as Reviews of Books. The first Number will contain, among other things, Articles by the Right Hon. W. L. Gladstone, M.P., and A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P.
SPOTTISWOODE and CO., New-street-square.

PAINTING ON CHINA.—A Practical Guide, by LACROIX and AURAL. Post-free, 1s. 2d. Lacroix's Enamel Colours in Tubes, ready for use.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-st., W.

Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 1d.
THE SILK WORM SERIES.
A Set of Books on Ornamental Arts and useful Knowledge for Ladies, by THE SILK WORM.
THE BOOK OF POLONAISE LACE. [Ready.]
MACRAME LACE. [Next month.]
ELEMENTARY NEEDLEWORK. [Ready.]
DRESSMAKING LESSONS. [In the press.]
WELDON and CO., 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE MOST WONDERFUL BOOK OF THE DAY.
Just published, crown 8vo, price 2s., picture boards,
ALL ABOUT KISSES. By DAMOCLES.
With One Hundred Illustrations by Hubert K. Brown (Phiz). London: C. H. CLARKE, 13, Paternoster-row. Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Seventh Edition, post-free, 32 stamps.
ERUPTIONS: Their Rational Treatment.
Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reported Specifics. London: G. HILL, 134, Westminster-bridge-rd.

8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post-free; or half-morocco, 12s.

THE HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PUIITE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON LIPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Assistant Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital.
CONTENTS:—General Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fever—Affections of the Mind—The Head—The Eyes—The Ears—The Nose—The Face, Lips, and Jaws—The Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—The Windpipe and Chest—The Stomach and Bowels—The Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.
A chest of Medicines, book inclosed, £3 10s. or £5 5s., or with glass stoppers to all the Tinctures, £4 4s. or £6 6s.
JAMES EPPS and CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Thread-needle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

"Of stains and splendid deep As are the Tiger-Moth's deep-damasked wings."

VITREMAINE.—The Art of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings, with surpassing beauty and brilliancy, at a small cost. A pleasing occupation for ladies and gentlemen of taste. Hand-book of Designs, with full instructions, post-free, 1s. 2d. Glass decorated, ready for fixing. Estimates free.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 33, Oxford-street, W.

THE LINCOLN POSTAGE-STAMP ALBUM AND CATALOGUE. With spaces for over 1000 stamps. Bound in cloth, gilt, 1s. 3d.; post-free, 1s. 6d. The cheapest Album published.—W. LINCOLN, 239, High Holborn, London.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, price 5s., cloth.
THE TABERNACLE PRIESTHOOD AND OFFERINGS OF ISRAEL.
By the Rev. FREDERICK WHITFIELD, M.A. With Illustrations.—SEELEY and CO., 54, Fleet-street, London.

Ready this day, price 12s. 6d., cloth elegant.
TROPICAL NATURE: An Account of the most remarkable Phenomena of Life in the Tropics. With numerous Engravings.
SEELEY and CO., 54, Fleet-street, London.

Now ready, post 8vo., price 3s. 6d., cloth.
THE DAY DREAMS OF A SLEEPLESS MAN, being a series of papers recently contributed to the "Standard." By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE, Esq., C.B. GRIFFITH and FARREN, West Corner of St. Paul's-churchyard 1.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBRONI'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 2s. Book of instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-st., London.

FOR YOUR ARMS AND OREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, London. Sketch, 3s. 6d. Illuminated Address, Pedigree, Seals, Medals, &c., Medieval and Modern. Price-List free.

SCRAPS FOR SCREENS AND SCRAP-BOOKS.—A large assortment of Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, Animals, &c., from 1s. per sheet; in assorted packets, 10s. 6d., 21s., 32s.—W.M. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

ROYAL IRISH LINEN WRITING-PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.—Maker's name and following TRADE MARKS woven in every sheet.—First quality, "Royal Irish Linen" and Crown; second quality, "Pure Flax" Irish Harp and Crown. Sold by all stationers. Samples post free for 6d. Wholesale of MARCUS WARD and CO., Royal Ulster Works, Belfast and London.

"THE source of many a writer's woe has been discovered."
"They come as a loon and a blessing to men."
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.
Sold by every respectable Stationer. Post, 1s. 1d. Patentees, MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application. D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete HOUSE FURNISHERS.
71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London. Established 1810.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, GRATIS AND POST-FREE.
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION,
CONTAINS NEARLY 700 DESIGNS OF

USEFUL, ARTISTIC, AND WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE AND ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING EVERY CLASS OF HOUSES.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. forward all Goods selected from Catalogue carriage-paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTRO-SILVER SPOONS and FORKS of highest quality, finish and pattern as of sterling silver.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES, for Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Services abroad, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Celebrated TABLE-KNIVES are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Illustrated CATALOGUE, post-free. Larger Edition, on receipt of 12 stamps.—London: Mansion House Buildings, Foultry; and Oxford-street, 76, 77, and 78, West-End. Manufacture and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

SPOONS AND FORKS.
SLACK'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
By Wilkinson's Process over Slacks' Nickel.
In wear, in use and in appearance, equal to Sterling Silver.

A Sample Spoon set free. Fiddle. Strong. Thread. Fancy. Pattern. Fiddle. Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.
12 Table Forks .. 1 10 0 1 10 0 2 4 0 2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks .. 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 10 0
12 Table Spoons .. 1 10 0 1 10 0 2 4 0 2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons .. 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 10 0
12 Tea Spoons .. 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 10 0
Catalogues gratis. Orders over £2 sent per rail, free.
Richard and John Slack, 338, Strand, London.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.
GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—THE ONE THOUSAND AND TWO pattern is a marvel of cheapness, perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and unequalled in price, in turquoise, pink, blue, maroon, and green. Beautifully enamelled in three colours. Price complete (for twelve persons), £5 5s. Coloured Drawings post free on application.—GARDNERS, GLASS and CHINA MANUFACTURERS, 453 and 454, WEST STRAND, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS and LUSTRES.
CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU.
Kerosene and Biscuit Lamps for India and Home Use.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufacture and Show-Rooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warns against imitations. Price, 6d. each of the 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOWENDEN and SONS, 5, Gt. Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and electrical restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post free.—R. HOVENDE and SONS, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

HAIR DYES.—BATCHELOR'S
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN. New York Colouring Preparation, the best in the world, black or brown, the only one that removes the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s., 6s., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Gt. Marlborough-st., W. and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

LADIES' WALKING-BOOTS for the COUNTRY, 21s.—Excellent. Button, Balmoral, or Elastic. Post-free on receipt of pattern and price. Catalogues free.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL and BURT, 192, Oxford-street, London.

SWANBILL CORSET.
"There is now to be had at Mrs. Addley Bourne's the well-known Swanbill Corset, especially designed for wearing under the corset bodice; and well suited for stout figures. It has a busk length than that of the ordinary corset; the shape is indicated by the name. It is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, so as to enable ladies to wear the fashionable voluminous of the day."—Myra's Journal, June.
Send size of waist with P.O. order for 14s. 6d.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

Z. SIMPSON and CO.'S BLACK SILKS, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 11d. per yard. Also Dress Fabrics in great variety, from 3d. yard; a special cheap parcel, 6d. Many novelties in Costumes, Jackets, &c.—N.B. Family Mourning of every description. Urgent orders attended to with greatest dispatch. Patterns post-free.—55 and 57, Farringdon-street, E.C.

NEW MUSIC.

TEN POPULAR SONGS. One Shilling.
DUFF and STEWART'S MAGAZINE.
No 1 contains:
The Good-bye at the Door. S. J. Duff of the Wilderness. E. Glover.
I am Thine, only Thine. Sir J. Benedict.
Old Friends and Other Days. W. V. Wallace.
The King and the Beggar Maid. W. C. Levey.
Duff and STEWART, 117, Oxford-street; and all Music-sellers.

J. L. HATTON'S FAVOURITE SONGS.
A Bird sang in a hawthorn tree.
A Name.
Blossoms.
It is early in the morning.
Over the Mountain.
Rippling Waves.
Sing, nor let one note of sadness.
Song of the Sea-Breeze.
Song, with a Burden.
The Stream.
Thoughts of the past.
The Village Church.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 117, Oxford-street.

MARITANA, GAY GITANA. Companion to "Esmeralda." New Song by W. G. LEVEY. Sung by Miss Rose Hersey, Miss Patti Laverne, &c. "Esmeralda" has become as popular as its companion ("Esmeralda").—Graphic, Aug. 14. "Will be popular everywhere."—Hornet, Aug. 25. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 117, Oxford-street.

HANDEL'S AIR DE SUZANNE.
"Ask if you damask rose." Piano Transcription by A. LAVIGNAC. As effective and beautiful as Bach's Air de la Vierge by the same Transcriber.
W. CZERNY, 549, Oxford-street. 18 stamps.

MOZART'S PENSIERO AMOROSO.
Idyl for the Pianoforte. Mozart's loveliest idea, full of tenderness, like the joyful and melodious strains of an innocent heart.—W. CZERNY, 549, Oxford-street. Post-free, 18 stamps.

CORELLI'S THREE GIGAS, in A, C, and F. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by D. BROCCA. "M. Brocca's three pieces are perfect gems. Bright, sparkling, and melodious, they can never fail to please."—Brighton Gazette. W. CZERNY, 549, Oxford-street, W. Each post-free for 18 stamps.

KOMARINSKAJA, GLINKA. Arranged for the Pianoforte by KOHLER. Price 4s.; half price, post-free, 2s. Played with great success at the Promenade Concerts.—STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, and CO., 84, New Bond-street, London, W.

TWENTY POUNDS SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

PIANOS, £18—Pianos, £20—Pianos, £25.
GREAT SALE of PIANOS returned from Hire. Full compass and all the latest improvements. In excellent condition, equal to new, at half the usual prices. Packed free and forwarded to any part of the kingdom. Descriptive Lists post-free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and most elegant pianos, with every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the three years' system at 1 guinea per month.—OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street (opposite Tussauds).

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price).
Trichord, Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and inlaid front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

COLLARD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, full compass of Seven Octaves. A beautiful instrument, of rich and full tone, in the choicest Italian walnut-wood case, nearly new. To be SOLD at an unusually low price. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 64, Cheap-side, London.—Nicolo's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices £4 to £120. Snuffboxes from 12s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE. Limited, request the attention of purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the specialises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
Prices of Silver Watches.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. 6 8 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. 8 8 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies.
Patent Lever Watches, with gold dial, jewelled .. 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case, and jewelled in four holes 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen.
Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £33s. extra.
List of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free. The Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseded all others. Price Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watch, £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES are strongly recommended for Time, Durability, and Economy.
Every Watch guaranteed.
To be had at KIBBLE'S, 22, Gracechurch-street, and 126, Cheap-side. Established 1848.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, and 34, W.C. Royal Exchange, Manufacturers of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, GLASSES, &c. Catalogues free to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns. Makers of the Great Westminster Clock and of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
Sole Addresses, 61, Strand; 34, Royal Exchange; and Factory, Savoy-street, London.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS, Beautifully Illustrated, post-free.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

LAWN TENNIS.—THE LAWS of this New Popular Game are sent post-free. Sets complete, 42s., 73s., 6d., 84s., 91s., 6d., and 105s. ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.C. London.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY PISTOL takes the 420 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol made. COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT CENTRAL-FIRE DERINGER REVOLVER, 28 and 41 cal., weight 12 oz. COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, for Ladies' Use, weight 7 oz. COLT'S DERINGERS for the Waistcoat Pocket. Unillustrated Price-List free.
Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

THE FERNS and FERN VALLEYS of Temperate Regions in the ISLE OF WIGHT.
Mr. A. BLAKE, of Alverstoke, and 9, Norfolk-terrace, London, S.W., is now carrying out some New Arrangements for J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., in his beautiful grounds at St. John's House, near Ryde, whereby it is anticipated that the whole of the splendid varieties of fern and other ferns from New Zealand, their native dolls, without the aid of any heating power save what may be obtained from the sun.

BATHS, 104, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET, W. THE ARGYLL.

CORPULENCE.—YATE HOLLAND'S EMACERATING POWDERS speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulence, however long-standing. Price, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. a box. Post-free of Martin and Co., West Exchange, Coleman-street, E.C.; or through any Chemist.

BLACK SILKS.

FALL IN THE PRICES.
DRAP DE LYON,
of beautiful brilliancy,
formerly 5s. 6d., now 2s. 11d.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street,
and 19, 20, and 21, Argyll-street, London.

DRAP DE LYON,

formerly 6s. 6d., now 4s. 10d.

DRAP DE LYON,

formerly 7s. 6d., now 5s. 7d.

DRAP DE LYON,

formerly 8s. 6d., now 6s. 6d.

ONLY at 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.
PETER ROBINSON, BLACK SILK MERCHANT.
Patterns free.
AN ALLOWANCE MADE TO LADIES BUYING A WHOLE PIECE.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.
for 14 yards (Dorset's);
Any length cut.
For a Pattern of this celebrated Silk send to
PETER ROBINSON'S, BLACK SILK MERCHANT,
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON,
where it can only be obtained in England.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance (if required), with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 15s. 0d.
Stuff Dresses from 10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete £1 5s. 0d.
Cloth Jackets 15s. 0d.
Shawls from 5s. 0d.
Each article being specially good at the price.
Or the Suits complete can be had for 21s. 6d. and up to 55s.
Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

SUPERIOR CRAPE,
TO STAND THE DAMP AND WET,
from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.
Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S CHEAP SERGES.
For Travelling, Bathing-Dresses, Beside, or Autumn.
10,000 yards Navy Serges, at 8d. a yard; 27 in. wide.
10,000 yards Navy Serges, at 14d. a yard; 27 in. wide.
10,000 yards Serges, all colours, at 7d. a yard.
15,000 yards Serges, all colours, at 1s. 9d. a yard.
A Choice Selection of Patterns from
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE is now selling several thousand yards Rich BLACK VELVETEEN at 1s. 11d. a yard, every yard being worth 2s. 9d.
Patterns free.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S COSTUME DEPARTMENT.
Novelties in Walking Costumes, 12s. 9d., 18s. 9d., and 21s. 6d.
Novelties in Seaside Costumes, 9s. 11d., 14s. 9d., and 21s.
Novelties in Travelling Costumes, 18s. 9d., 25s., and 35s.
Novelties in Ball Dresses, 10s. 6d., 12s., and 25s.
Novelties in Dinner Dresses, 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Novelties in Serge Costumes, 16s. 9d., 23s. 6d., and 34s.
Novelties in Homespun Costumes, 16s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Gowns 12s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.
Gentlemen's Flannel Dressing Gowns 14s. 9d. to 38s.
Ladies' Tailors and Co. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Patterns free.
Richest Black Silks, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. yard.
Every Shade in Plain Silks, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Dress.
Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks,
2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. yard.
Japanese Silks in every Colour, from 1s. 11d. yard.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street; and Eastbourne.

FRENCH MERINOS EXTRAORDINARY.
In anticipation of great demand from all parts of the world for French Merino, BAKER and CRISP have secured, previous to the great advance, an immense quantity of four very superior qualities, and have had them dyed to their own colours, they are thus enabled to do every tone of a colour for blending with silks in other fabrics suited to the present fashion. Any length cut at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street; and Eastbourne.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW
ALEXANDRE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s to 120 gs.

DULCIANA ORGAN HARMONIUM, by Alexandre.—This New Instrument is specially adapted to the Drawing-room. It is the sweetest tone possible, resembling the soft dulciana stop of the best organs, and, by a new patent air-chest, is free from the slightest harshness. Price, 3 stops, oak, 12s.; mahogany, 13s.; rosewood, 14s.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
MODELE FRANCAIS POUR SALON.
In handsome Italian Walnut Case.
Three Rows of Vibrators in Treble, two Rows in Bass, and extra Sub-Bass. Ten Stops and two Knee Swells.

BASE. 1. Gamla. 2. Principal. 3. Sub-Bass. 4. Automatic Swell. **VOX HUMANA.** 1. Dulciana. 2. Flute. 3. Euphone. 4. Soprano. 5. Automatic Swell. **Knee Pedal Full Organ.**

The Alexandre Organ, unlike any reed Organ hitherto made, can claim for itself specialities in pipe-like purity of tone and individuality in the timbre of each stop. The "Modele Francais pour Salon" is eminently adapted for private use, possessing most charming varieties of tone, great facilities of expression, and ease in blowing.

The new Automatic Swell is most effective, and yet so simple that a novice may learn its use in five minutes. The left Knee Swell (Full Organ), by a slow movement, gives the tones of each stop consecutively, but, when pressed quickly, the whole of the Stops are brought into immediate action, and retire again when the pressure on the Knee Swell is removed.

The right Knee Swell produces a Crescendo on the whole of the Stops in use.

The Vox Humana is an immense improvement on the old Tremolo Stop, giving the true tremolando of the human voice, and that of the Violin.

Price, 60 gs.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE SPECIAL CHURCH
MODEL HARMONIUM.

Massive Dark Oak Case. Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five Rows of Vibrators—Four Sets in Bass, and six in Treble. Eighteen Stops and Knee Swell.

BASE. 1. Cor Anglais. 2. Bourdon. 3. Clarion. 4. Bassoon. 5. Violoncello. 6. Saxophone. 7. Sourdine. 8. Forte. **TREBLE.** 1. Flute. 2. Clarinetto. 3. Fife. 4. Hautbois. 5. Musette. 6. Celeste. 7. Tremolo. 8. Forte.

By a judicious admixture of the Broad and Narrow Reeds and the new system of Voicing on the Organ principle, the harshness of tone so much complained of in Church Harmoniums is avoided, and greater power obtained.

The Broad Reeds imitate the soft Wooden-Pipe quality of tone, and the narrow the quality of Reed Stops in the Organ. The tone is evenly balanced, and the treble is not overpowered by the bass.

The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and varying temperature.

The Knee Pedal acts on a very effective swell, producing a most powerful Crescendo, which can be supplemented by the aid of the Expression Stop.

In light or dark Oak, 50gs.; or handsomely polished, 55 gs. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRING PIANOFORTES.
From 2gs. per quarter and upwards.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.
From 5gs. per annum.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with particulars, may be had on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TERMINATION OF THE LONDON SEASON.
CHAPPELL and CO. now have

PIANOFORTES by the following eminent English and Continental Manufacturers, which have been returned from hire, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash—Broadwood, Erard, Collard, Kirkman, Lipp, Chappell, Bord, Rosenkrantz, Schiedmayer, &c.—50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
SWEETHEARTS. Sung by E. Lloyd. In A flat and B flat. 4s. THE JUDGE'S SONG, from "Trial by Jury." Sung by Mr. Fred Sullivan. 4s.

TENDER AND TRUE. Sung by Edith Wynne. 4s. THE DISTANT SHORE. 4s. THOU ART WEARY. 4s. THOU'RT PASSING HENCE. 4s.

Postage free for half price.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-st.

NEW SONGS by VIRGINIA GABRIEL.
CLOVELLY. Words from "Songs for Sailors." Dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. 4s.

SOWING AND REAPING. Sacred Song. 3s. SHE CAME LIKE A DREAM. Sung by Madame Enriquez. 3s. THE WIFE DOVE. 3s.

Postage free for half price.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-st.

NEW SONGS by FAVOURITE
COMPOSERS.

THERE'S LIGHT AT EVENTIDE. B. TOURS. 4s. THE PASSING BELL. B. TOURS. 4s.

THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER. J. L. MOLLOY. 4s. YES AND NO. LOUISA GRAY. 3s.

MY LADY. AMY COMPTON. 3s. IN THE TWILIGHT HOURS. AMY COMPTON. 3s.

SING HEIGHT SING HIGH. MRS. ALFRED PHILLIPS. 4s. MY DREAM. J. L. ROECKEL. 3s.

BEHIND THE SEA. J. L. ROECKEL. 3s. SUMMER WINDS. J. L. ROECKEL. 3s.

SO LONG AGO. G. BARKER. 3s. NINETEEN. G. BARKER. 3s.

THE LITTLE LADY. MRS. ALFRED PHILLIPS. 4s. GLAMOUR. THE LADY CLARENCE PAGET. 3s.

SWEET LITTLE. J. L. ROECKEL. 3s. THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. J. L. ROECKEL. 3s.

SLEEP. I'M WATCHING FOR THEE. H. PONTET. 4s. NOW FLAKES DOVE. 3s.

Postage free for half price.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-st.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata.
Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Complete for Voice and Piano, 2s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

MUSIC HALF PRICE and POST-FREE.
Horwood and Crew supply orders by return of post. Lists of Music gratis. All Music kept in stock. Best Editions.

CAMPANA'S NEW SONG, BIRDIE.
Sung by Mlle. Jose Sherlington; always encored. Post-free, 24 stamps.—Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond street.

ALWAYS ALONE. By HENRIETTE.
Sung by Madame Patey. Equally pretty and popular, by the same Composer. The CLOSS ROADS. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. 2s. each, post-free.—Cunningham Boosey and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

A great success every where.

TRUE TILL DEATH. By A. S. GATTY.
Sung by Mr. Maybrick, and always encored. 2s. post-free.—Cunningham Boosey and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

AS PLAYED at the ALEXANDRA
PALACE.
MINUET celebre de (BOUCHERINI) FLORIAN PASCAL. Published at 3s.

NIEL GUYENNE. (Gleimance of Court of Charles II.) FLORIAN PASCAL. Published at 3s.

GAVOTTE—FAVORITE DE LOUIS XIV.
FLORIAN PASCAL. Published at 3s.

SHALL I WEAR A WHITE ROSE?
New Song. By EMILY B. FARMER. In G and E flat. Price, 24 stamps. "This charming which was listened to and recommended by the immense audience at the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, will obtain, as it deserves, a lasting popularity."—Vide Press. Any of the above post-free half price. London: J. Williams, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 1123, Chertside

NEW MUSIC.

THE PORTER OF HAVRE. New Opera, by CAGNONI, founded on the original French play from which the celebrated Drama, "The Porter's Knot," was taken. This Opera, having already obtained a great reputation in Italy, will be given at the Princess's Theatre by the Carl Rosa company, with Mr. Santley in the part of Martin the Porter. A complete Edition, with English and Italian Words, is now ready, price 7s. 6d. The separate songs, with English Words, price 2s. each, net.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE.—This charming opera, which first established Ballo's fame some thirty years ago, will be revived by the Carl Rosa Company. Following that a cheap edition will be generally acceptable. Boosey and Co. have made arrangements with the proprietor to include it in the Royal Series. The "Siege of Rochelle" will be ready in a few days, price 3s. 6d., music and words complete. 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2s. 6d., paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges.

CHOICE DUETS for LADIES' VOICES.

Edited by RANDEGGER. A collection of twenty-four duets for ladies' voices, with English words, including compositions by

Handel. Bessini. Jackson. Bishop. Haydn. Galsani. Hiron. Arthur Sullivan. Mendelssohn. Gordiniani. Campana. Kucken. Clari.

This collection, which contains duets de salon only, and neither extracts from oratorios nor operas, will have a special value to amateurs, who will find considerable assistance in the directions concerning breathing and expression. These have been carefully marked throughout, with the view of insuring correctness of phrasing and facilitating an efficient interpretation of the music.

THE ROYAL EDITION.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE NEW BALLAD NUMBERS OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

Price 1s. each.
168. ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S TEN SONGS.
169. VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S TEN SONGS.
170. SANTLEY'S TEN NEW BALLADS.

CHOPIN'S NOCTURNES, complete, 1s.

CHOPIN'S MAZURKAS, complete, 1s.
CHOPIN'S WALTZES, complete, 1s.
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET EDITIONS.

This day, price 1s.,

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL OF
DANCE MUSIC for 1876 (beautifully illustrated in colour by Leighton Brothers), containing Godfrey's new Opera-Bouffe Lancers (on Offenbach's best Operas), Code's Polly Waltz (on Molloy's Songs), Strauss's Reine Indigo Quadrille, Waldteufel's Mañana and Vergiss Mein Nicht Waltzes, Offenbach's Perichole Quadrille, Round the World Polka, and Migration Galop.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, and all Music-sellers.

This day, price 2s., net.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS. A Song for the

Times. The Words by Edward Capern, the Music by ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. Dedicated to Mr. Himsoll, M.P.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, and all Music-sellers.

Price 2s. each, net.

HAMILTON AID'S CHARMING SONGS.

LET ME DREAM OF HAPPY DAYS. Sung by Miss

Madge Robertson in "A Nine Days' Wonder."

Remember or Forget. Jenny in the Orchard.

Brown Eyes or Blue Eyes. Spanish Boat Song.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LAST SONGS.

LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Sung by Madame Christine

Nilsen.

LOVELAND HIS SLEEPLESS HEAD. Sung by Edward

Lloyd. "A Gem."—Scottman.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

F. H. COWEN'S NEW SONGS.

ALMOST. Sung by Madame Patey.

AUHADE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves.

IT WAS A DREAM. 14th Thousand.

IT EVERY LUTE ON EARTH WERE MUTE. Sung by Mr.

Santley. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

SANTLEY'S POPULAR SONGS.

POLLY. [THE YAGABOND.]

FAIR IS MY LOVE. [THE YEOMAN'S WEDDING.]

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

A. S. GATTY'S NEW BALLADS.

THOSE MERRY WALKS TOGETHER.

DEFTON WOODS.

THE DEPARTURE.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

KETTERER'S VALSE DES PAMPAS.

2s. net. KETTERER'S BOLDS. Mazurka Brillante

1s. 6d. net. The two last pieces by this celebrated Composer.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.

MOONLIGHT ON THE DANUBE. By

THEODORE MULLER. One of the most charming of

modern pieces for the piano-forte. Price 2s. net.

WHISPERING LEAVES. By THEODORE MULLER. Price

1s. 6d. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

60th Thousand.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING PIANOFORTE

TUTOR.—Forty pages, music size, including 32 popular

Airs.

FOR THE MUSIC LIBRARY.—High-

class Music for Students, Amateurs, and Others.—To be

had, gratis and postage free a LIST OF 400 CLASSICAL WORKS,

bound at greatly reduced prices.—London: Sole Publishers,

ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. ROBERT COCKS

and COMPANY, of New Burlington-street, London, have

published a CATALOGUE of more than Five Hundred Pianoforte

Pieces by Brinley Richards and George Frederick West. The

catalogue is issued gratis and postage-free, and will no doubt be

useful to teachers, amateurs, and others.—Vide the Yorkshire

Post.

AUTUMN LIST OF NEW SONGS and

PIANO PIECES, containing Compositions by Campana,

Diehl, Limer, Lynette Foster, A. S. Gatty, Mrs. Goodvee, Miss

Lindsay, Pimsari, Plunington, Brinley Richards, H. Smart, Alt,

Lemoine, Pridham, Rockstro, Rubini, Smallwood, and West.

Gratis and post-free of ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HOME Song. By LYNETTE FOSTER.

Price 3s. We unhesitatingly invite particular attention

to this high-class song. Both words and music are worthy of

that one word so dear to all of us.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

GEORGE FREDERICK WEST'S GEMS

FROM THE GREAT MASTERS, Transcribed for the

Pianoforte. 31 Numbers. 2s. each, post-free, 14 stamps each.

A list of this valuable series may be had, gratis and post-free, of

his Publishers, Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-

street.

NEW SONGS. By A. S. GATTY. "Oh,

let the solid ground," poetry by Tennyson. 3s. "Do not

smile," 3s. The songs are a quite equal to his others. "Tell him

I love him yet," 3s. "O Fair Dove," 4s. "The Open Window,"

3s. "The Lights Far Out at Sea," 3s. Post free half price in

postage stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NAZARETH (C. GOUNOD).—This

impressive theme, always so well received in public, is

now arranged for the Pianoforte by G. F. WEST. 4s.; post-free

for 24 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

CIRO PINSUTTI'S NEW AND

ELEGANT SONGS.—

Waiting for the Swallows. 3s. Poor Ellen. 3s.

In Shadow Land. 3s. What shall I sing to Thee. 3s.

And so will I. 3s. Heart Gently, Time. 3s.

The Land of Love. 3s. Don't Forget Me. 3s.

All at half-price, post-free.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street; and of

all Music-sellers.

NEW MUSIC.

Now ready,
METZLER and CO.'S CHRISTMAS
NUMBER of DANCE MUSIC, being No. 14 of
METZLER and CO.'S POPULAR MUSICAL LIBRARY.

CONTENTS.
1. The Galatea Valse. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
2. Paul-y-tooly-y-technic Quadrille. Chas. Les Gosses.
3. Mangle Valse. F. M. Walteufel.
4. British Army Polka. H. J. Finney.
5. Tommy Do-d Quadrille. Charles Coote.
6. Valentin Galop. Moritz Zell.
7. Traumluck Polka-Mazurka. Keler B. la.
8. The Franco-Tirois War Galop. H. J. Finney.
9. Na-höder Valse. C. H. B. Maillot.
10. Brighton Boatman Galop. Charles Coote, jun.
11. Brighton Boatman Quadrille. Charles Coote, jun.

In handsome wrapper.
Price One Shilling. Post-free, 13 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London;
and of all Music and Book Sellers.

METZLER and CO., SOLE AGENTS
for
MASON and HAMLIN'S
ORGANS.
Wholesale and Export.
Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

AMERICAN ORGANS by
MASON and HAMLIN.
TESTIMONIALS
from the most
EMINENT MUSICIANS.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS
on application.

Sole Agents—METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-st., London.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS.
NEW STYLES.
Prices from
15 guineas.
On the Three Years' System,
£1 15s. a Quarter.

Catalogues gratis and post-free.

METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.
SPECIAL CHURCH MODEL.
Massive Dark Oak Case. Handsomely Carved Consoles.
Five rows of Vibrators—Four Sets in Bass, and Six in Treble.
Eighteen Stops and Knee Swell.

By a judicious admixture of the Broad and Narrow Reeds, and the new system of Voicing on the Organ principle, harshness of tone is avoided and greater power obtained.

Price, 50gs.

METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.
Wholesale and Export Agents,
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.
New Catalogue now ready.

WE HAVE OUR BRAVE HEARTS
STILL. New National Song. The words by H. B. Farnie; Music by BRAHAM. "Will be a favourite everywhere."
Post-free 18 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

VOCAL GEMS. No. 57. Containing
Seven Sacred Songs by Miss DAVIS, including the celebrated "Ruth." Post-free, 7 stamps. Detailed lists of contents on application.

London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

VOCAL GEMS. No. 58. Containing
Six Songs by CH. GOUNOD, including "The Guardian Angel." Music by BRAHAM. "Will be a favourite everywhere."
Post-free 7 stamps. Detailed lists of contents on application.

London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

WRIGHTON'S NEWEST SONGS.
THINK NOT I CAN FORGET THEE.
THAT WAS LONG AGO.
Illustrated. Price 4s., half price.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

A LITTLE BIRD TOLD ME. This



EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION: THE VALOROUS PARTING FROM THE ALERT AND DISCOVERY—THE "FAREWELL!"

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The arrival at Plymouth, last week, of H.M.S. Valorous, returned from Disco, near the entrance to Baffin's Bay, having so far accompanied the northward voyage of H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery to the Polar Sea, has revived popular interest concerning the Arctic Expedition. We gave the despatches of Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson in our last. The sketches we have engraved are those furnished by an officer of the Valorous, with the addition of others, by different hands, representing the scenes and incidents of Arctic navigation. The first of the following letters, giving an account of the entire voyage to Disco and back, is from a correspondent of the *Daily News* on board the Valorous, writing immediately upon her reaching home at Plymouth, on Sunday week:—

"We arrived here this afternoon with the latest accounts of the Arctic Expedition, having been exactly three weeks out from Holstenborg, the capital of South Greenland, where we put in for ballast. We have had fine weather nearly all the way home, and have done a good deal of deep-sea dredging and sounding, which were brought rather prematurely to an end by a heavy westerly gale in the beginning and middle of the past week. We parted company from the Arctic ships on Saturday, July 17. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and very hopeful as to their ultimate success.

"The Valorous, having received fifty tons of coal at Queens-town, left that port on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 1, and reached Bantry Bay early next morning, where we lay to off Bear Island, and sent a boat in to Berhaven to look for the Arctic ships, which came out about noon, followed by the lighthouse steamer, which soon left us, and we then began our northward cruise.

"For the next day or two we had calm weather or light head winds, and on the 16th we lost sight of the Arctic ships, which had been gradually running away from us, after signalling that we were to rendezvous at Disco on July 1. We sighted them again on the 8th, but after the 10th we saw no more of them for some time, being met by a strong north-westerly breeze, which fell as rapidly as it arose, only to be succeeded by a very heavy gale from the same quarter on Sunday, the 13th, in which each of the Arctic ships, as we afterwards heard, knocked about very much. The Alert had a boat badly injured, while the Discovery lost one altogether.

The Valorous, however, proved herself a capital sea boat, and behaved remarkably well. For the next few days we had calm weather, with light northerly winds, after which, on the 19th and 20th, we were considerably delayed by another gale from the old quarter—north-west. This was followed by calm weather and light fair winds, so that we were enabled to make some progress towards our destination, and on the morning of the 26th we rounded Cape Farewell, though at about one hundred miles' distance. We did not venture to go near it on account of the great quantity of ice which collects round it, and is stated frequently to extend 150 miles to seaward. Our first iceberg was seen during the night of the 27th, and next morning we sighted the Alert between us and the land, and learned from her that, like ourselves, she had not seen the Discovery since the gale of the 13th inst. About two miles distant from us was a great quantity of loose ice, which appeared to extend eastwards as far as the land. Much of this ice is said to come down the east coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell from the vicinity of Spitzbergen, and then to be carried up some way into Davis Strait by a northerly current. During the afternoon we steamed through a good deal of this loose ice. Some of the pieces were of considerable size, and did a little damage to our paddle-wheels.

"On the evening of the 29th we experienced a strong north-easterly gale, which, however, went down very rapidly, and was followed by beautiful bright and calm weather, so that we made considerable progress. On the morning of Saturday, July 3, we entered the Arctic Circle, and in the evening were surrounded by a thick fog, which hung about us till Sunday afternoon, when it suddenly lifted, and showed us the magnificent cliffs of the south coast of Disco Island, some thirty miles off. They appeared of tolerably uniform height, from 3000 ft. to 4000 ft., and had a good deal of snow hanging about them; while the interior of the island, as far as we could see it, seemed to be a vast snow-field, broken here and there by deep valleys, doubtless scooped out by glaciers which ran, and in some cases still run, down into the sea, to be the parents of some of the numerous icebergs which we saw all around us.

"We passed the Whale Fish Islands about seven o'clock, and as we neared the land saw a boat coming out to meet us with the Danish colours flying. It soon came alongside, and three gentlemen came on board; they were Herr Schmidt, Inspector of the District of North-West Greenland, and Messrs. L. Elberg and E. Feucker, the late and present chief traders at the colony of Godhaven or Lively. Their pilot took us into the small harbour, which is quite invisible from the sea, and cannot well hold more than three ships. We proved to be the first comers, neither the Alert nor the Discovery having yet appeared, and about nine o'clock we dropped anchor, after a five weeks' voyage from England.

"During the greater part of this time we had used the tow-net whenever the weather permitted, and had obtained a considerable number of very interesting specimens of the surface life of the North Atlantic Ocean. These were chiefly crustaceans of various species; but we also got some small fish and one or two specimens of the rare and beautiful little pteropod, *Clione papilionacea*.

"Perhaps the two most remarkable forms which we obtained in this way were the small cuttle-fish, *Leachia ellopptera*, which was first found by Sir Edward Belcher in the North Pacific, and was subsequently obtained by the Porcupine off Rockall in 1869, and a curious floating sponge, in the meshes of which were entangled the well-known little Foraminifera globigera, the shells of which occur in such great abundance all over the bed of the North Atlantic Ocean. They also contribute very largely to the formation of our thick beds of chalk, which are nearly wholly made up of vast numbers of the shells of these and closely-allied animals.

"We were not long alone in Godhaven Harbour. Early in the morning of the second day after our arrival the Arctic ships were sighted in the offing, and the Alert came in about noon, followed in a couple of hours by the Discovery. The Alert came and lay close alongside us at once, in order to facilitate the transfer of the stores which we had brought out for her—an operation which was finished on the evening of the next day, after which the same process was repeated with the Discovery. During our stay here the naturalists of the three ships were employed collecting botanical and geological specimens on shore, and dredging in and outside the harbour. A very large number of plants were found, some believed to have been previously unknown in this part of Greenland. Many of them occur in the Alps, and others in the higher parts of the English lake country; in fact, according to Dr. Hooker, the continent of Greenland, in spite of its being so favourably situated for harbouring an Arctic-American vegetation, presents an almost absolute identity of botanical features with those of Europe. The rocks on the shore at Godhaven consist entirely of gneiss, but above this are cliffs of rising to a height of over 2000 ft., and formed entirely of thick horizontal beds of basalt

varying more or less in composition, and often separated from one another by thin layers of red basaltic clay. In the opinion of Professor Nordenskiöld these beds have never been true lava-flows, but are for the most part sedimentary beds of volcanic ashes and volcanic sand, which, in the course of thousands of years, have become hard and assumed a crystalline structure. In other localities in Disco Island beds of sand and clay containing tertiary fossils occur intercalated among these beds of basalt; and it follows from this that the volcanic eruptions which gave rise to the latter took place subsequently to the commencement of the cretaceous and ceased before the commencement of the tertiary period. The lower beds of this vast series, which probably extends completely across Greenland north of the sixty-ninth degree of latitude, may have been formed by volcanic eruptions taking place at about the same time that the English chalk was being deposited on the bed of the North Atlantic Ocean; although it is more probable that the whole of the Greenland basaltic series is of tertiary age, while the upper beds are probably of approximately the same geological age as the columnar basalt of Fingal's Cave and the Giant's Causeway. For the investigation of the marine zoology of Godhaven, one of the two cutters of the Valorous was employed. Within the harbour, at depths of from 5 to 20 fms., many different forms of animal life were found—shells, star-fishes and sea-urchins occurred in great numbers, while every now and then we obtained a specimen of the curious sea-cucumber, or trepang, a near relation of which is esteemed as a great delicacy by the Chinese. Besides these, we got some large crabs and several smaller crustacea. On one occasion we went outside the harbour and dredged in eighty fathoms, but did not find much beyond small quantities of forms we had already obtained in great numbers. One day of our stay at Godhaven was devoted to an excursion to Ovik, or the Blue Mountain, a place on the south-west coast of Disco Island, where Professor Nordenskiöld found a number of meteoric stones, which were subsequently removed by the Swedish Government, which presented one to the British Museum. Our curiosity was much excited about this place by the statement of a native to Herr Inspector Schmidt that about thirteen months ago, as he was passing the Blue Hill, he saw two stones similar to those removed by the Swedes, which he supposed had fallen from the cliff above; but unfortunately, although the locality was carefully examined independently by parties from the Alert and from the Valorous, no trace of these stones could be found, and we could only conclude that, supposing the Greenlanders' statement to be true, the stones which he described must have been removed during the winter by the combined action of the waves and shore ice, the erosive effects of which upon this exposed coast must be enormous.

"Besides all the stores we brought out specially for them, the Arctic ships took 5000 pounds of our own stock of biscuit and 108 tons of coal, so that we found our draught of water to be considerably less than when we left Portsmouth, and were therefore obliged to take in a large quantity of ballast before leaving Godhaven, where we had all experienced great kindness from the three Danish officials above mentioned. During the ten days we were there, the photographers of the two Arctic ships took several very successful photographs, both of the cliff scenery and of the Greenlanders, very few, if any, of whom are true Esquimaux, most of them having some Danish blood in their veins. There are not more than about one hundred of them in this colony, which is the capital of North-West Greenland. The style of the native houses varies very much. Some of them are well built of turf and board, and divided into two or more rooms, with glass windows; while others are low erections of turf alone, to get into which you have to crawl through a long tunnel on your hands and knees, while the window is replaced by a rough hole, across which is stretched a piece of the serous membrane of the whale. Of course the place swarms with dogs, and twenty-four of the best ones were taken on board the Alert an hour or two before we sailed. They were tied up in various places on deck, and occupied themselves for some time in uttering a series of painful howls.

"At five o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, July 15, we bade good-by to Godhaven. The Alert led the way with the Discovery in tow, while behind the latter was the small boat of Herr Inspector Schmidt, who accompanied us to Ritenbank, another Danish settlement at the southern entrance of the Waigat Strait, where the Discovery was to receive the first instalment of her dogs. The Valorous brought up the rear of the little squadron, and replied with her two twelve-pounders to a salute of twenty-one guns from the small battery on shore.

"We arrived at Ritenbank a little before noon on the following day, and anchored in a little harbour known as Washing Bay. The settlement is very similar to that at Godhaven, although somewhat smaller; but it is said to be rapidly growing in importance. Here our intercourse with the Arctic ships came to an end. Besides taking a quantity of our stores, they requisitioned two of our boats to replace those which they lost in the gale of June 13. The Alert has got our whaler and the Discovery the jolly-boat, both to be left at the dépôts with provisions and coal. The Discovery has also taken one of our seamen; while we take home Mr. Clements Markham, who has been Captain Nares's guest, and Mr. Whiddon, the paymaster of the Alert, for whom there is not sufficient accommodation. At four o'clock on the following morning the Valorous left Ritenbank alone, the Arctic ships staying two hours longer to enable the Discovery to take in her twenty dogs. Herr Inspector Schmidt most kindly accompanied us to show us a place where we could replenish our stock of coal. We steamed slowly up the Waigat Strait, which runs between Disco Island and the mainland of Greenland; and, after passing through a great quantity of floating ice, anchored, soon after midday, abreast of the coal-cliffs at Ritenbank Kulud—a place on the east coast of Disco Island, where the Fox and other Arctic ships have obtained coal. The coal-bearing series forms low cliffs from 30 ft. to 50 ft. high, in which thin seams of coal—none much more than a foot thick—occur, intercalated among beds of white sandstone and black argillaceous shale, which latter contain very few fossils, and these but badly preserved; so that it is difficult to determine the exact geological age of these beds. The whole of the before-mentioned basalt formation lies above them, and the few not clearly determinable vegetable remains which they do contain seem to indicate that they are of upper cretaceous age; so that these coal-seams and the English chalk may perhaps have been formed at approximately the same time in ages now long past.

"The coal is black and glistening, but very light—that is, of small specific gravity; it gives about two-thirds the amount of heat as the same weight of our English coal. We spent four days here, and succeeded in obtaining 105 tons of this coal, which helped us very much on our voyage home. One afternoon of our stay was devoted to dredging in from fifteen to twenty-five fathoms, and we found the marine fauna, particularly the shells, to be somewhat different from that of the neighbourhood of Godhaven. During our stay here a large number of icebergs passed up the strait, to be discharged from its northern entrance into Baffin's Bay. Fortunately for us, the wind for the greater part of the time was blowing off shore, so that our side of the strait was tolerably free from them, while they collected in great numbers on the Greenland side; but

once or twice a large one came unpleasantly near us, and we had to weigh anchor and shift our berth so as to get clear of it.

"Soon after we anchored off the coal cliffs, on the afternoon of the 17th, we saw the Alert and Discovery running up the other side of the strait with a fair wind. We had been in hopes that they would have come and spent the following Sunday with us, but they gave no signs of altering their course, and so we could not do more than signal to them our best wishes for their success; and this was the last we saw of the Arctic Expedition of 1875.

"We ourselves weighed anchor, and began our homeward cruise at midnight of Wednesday, the 22nd, and had a glorious view of the magnificent cliffs on each side of the Waigat, as the sun rose from behind the hills in an almost cloudless sky."

The following is a letter sent to a private friend by one of the members of the expedition:—

"We left Bantry Bay on Wednesday, June 2, about eleven a.m. The Valorous was waiting for us just outside, and, having joined her, we all proceeded together under sail, the wind, what there was of it, being fair. By the morning it was quite calm, so steam was got up, but soon after, a breeze springing up again, we made sail. The poor old Valorous could hardly keep up with us, even by using steam (slow speed) in addition to her sail. We had to keep under such easy sail that we rolled a great deal more than there was any need for. At last, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th, the Valorous was informed by signal that for the present we would relieve ourselves of her company, but that she was to be at Disco by July 1. We accordingly ran on and soon lost sight of her. However, we saw her again in the distance for one or two days after, as the winds were light and variable, and she used steam. By Wednesday, the 9th, we had reduced the distance to Cape Farewell from 1250 miles, which is, I think, about the distance from Bantry Bay, to 800 miles, but on Wednesday a foul wind set in after our first strong one; and by Saturday, the 12th, we had brought the distance up to 832 miles, having been driven to the southward. On Sunday, at noon, we were 778 miles off, having made on our course twenty-two miles in four days. There was too much wind and sea all that time for us to use steam, let alone the waste of coal. On Sunday, the 13th, our first real gale commenced, at about one a.m. The wind came from the westward, blowing pretty fresh up till seven a.m., when it very suddenly increased, and continued doing so until about eleven p.m., when it blew its hardest. There was a very rapid fall of the barometer as we stood to the northward, the fall increasing in rapidity as we approached the centre of the storm; for, by the rapidly falling barometer, the confused state of the sea, the heavy and violent squalls, and other signs, we knew we were in a circular storm. This warned us to get on the other tack, as it is not desirable to get into the centre of a circular storm. So at about 10.30 p.m. we wore; the wind shifted suddenly as we did so about five points. We now stood away to the westward. The barometer commenced rising almost immediately; but the wind did not go down much till Tuesday morning, and by the evening it was calm. From the 13th to the 27th we had a succession of hard head winds, with short intervals of calm, during which intervals we steamed. The ship was pretty wet, taking in a great deal of water, of which, to our great disgust, a large amount found its way below. On the 27th we came on our first ice, a heavy pack, along which we skirted, sometimes getting into it, until July 1, on which day we saw the last of the floe and pack ice on this side of Disco. During this time we had seen only a few bergs, and those not at all large ones. July 2, 3, and 4 were three lovely days. We were steering to the north, along the land, about thirty or forty miles off. The coast line consists of a rugged mountain chain running north and south, the tops and sides of which were covered with snow in many places, but whether unusually so or not we cannot tell. The coast line was broken with numerous inlets and deep fiords running far inland; the sea was beautifully blue and quite calm, and the sun shining brightly made the mountain sides and tops glisten and sparkle like diamonds, which a few dark, snowless patches helped to show out all the more brilliantly. Here and there a few icebergs out at sea broke the uniformity of the horizon in that direction. In fact, except that the air was rather too cold, it was easy to imagine oneself in the Mediterranean. As we approached the island of Disco icebergs became much more numerous, and we saw some very large ones; but still, especially in height, nothing to what I expect we shall see.

"On Sunday, the 4th, in the evening, we crossed the Arctic Circle, and on Monday the sun was shining brightly all night. It seems very odd going to bed in the bright sunlight. On Tuesday, the 6th, we arrived and anchored at Godhaven, Disco, where we found the Valorous. She got in on Sunday, thanks to her power of steam, in spite of our deriding her as we did at starting. She came through some ice, but not so much as we did, having kept more to the westward. She has 250 tons of coal left, and between us we shall take from her something like 120 or 130 tons; so I expect they will have to go to a place on the mainland called Ritenbank, just opposite Disco, and dig for coal, which will be a long, disagreeable job, as the ground must still be very hard from the frost, and the coal is so bad that the Danish Government sends out every year the coal required for the settlements. However, as long as they get enough to clear them of the ice on the way to Cape Farewell, and for the sounding and dredging they have to do on their way home it will do, as they can sail the rest of the time. On Sunday, the 11th, I record that we have been hard at work ever since our arrival at Disco getting in coal and stores from the Valorous, and taking observations of all descriptions on shore, the naturalists making excursions after flowers, &c. There are a good many different kinds of plants and flowers growing on the sides of the mountains, but not in any very great abundance. There are, except dogs, no animals on this island, and not many birds; some ducks have been shot—older—but not many. There are a few cod to be caught in the harbour, and some salmon trout in the rivers, but not many of either; still they are very acceptable in supplementing our other provisions.

"There was a little excitement about some 'meteorites' the other day. A place near here in 'Disco Fjord,' called 'Ovik,' is celebrated for them, though there are none now, a Swedish professor having carried them all off a few years ago. Well, some Esquimaux came in, and said that whilst near there, fishing or something, a day or so before, they had seen some 'meteorites' fall, and marked the spot. A party was sent off at once (on the evening of the 9th) to try and find them, and see if it was possible to bring them to the ship; the next morning the steam-pinnace of the Valorous also went to look for them. The expedition returned last night without having seen the ghost of a 'meteorite,' though the Esquimaux pointed out the exact spot where he had seen it. It must either have returned to the skies again, been washed into the sea, or existed only in the imagination of the native. This is not a very magnificent settlement, only consisting of about twelve or fifteen huts and houses, with a population just under one hundred. The Inspector of the whole of the Danish possessions in Greenland lives here. He is a great swell, of course, and is generally a military man."

His pay is £600 per annum, and he has to remain out here for eight years. I do not envy him. Then there is a Governor of the place, who is not nearly so big a man. Every Danish settlement has a blacksmith and a cooper (Danes) attached to it, who have, I believe, to sign regular articles before leaving Denmark to remain out here for a certain time. The women's dress is picturesque to look at. They wear coloured boots, red or yellow, of dressed skin, which reach to the knee. Then white trousers, and a coloured jacket fitting tight round the neck, and coming just below the top of the trousers. Seal-skin jacket and trousers are worn over these in cold weather, with the hair outside. The jacket has a hood in it for carrying the babies. They all of them look much like Chinese about the eyes and face. I don't think they use much water, except for drinking. The Valorous, it appears, is not going for coal to the same Ritenbank as we go to for our dogs. The one we go to is on a small island, just off the mainland of Greenland and opposite to this place; whilst the one she goes to for the coal is on the north-east of this island of Disco.

"We have heard very favourable accounts of the mildness of the past winter from the Inspector. They keep a register of the weather in Greenland, which gives the temperature, &c.; and this past winter it has been, for the winter months, some eight or nine degrees higher than for a number of years past. Also, from all accounts, ever since 1852 the winters have been becoming milder. The spring this year was, however, late and severe. We all leave here to-morrow (Thursday, the 15th), and the Valorous will accompany us to our Ritenbank, so that we shall have another day or so for writing. I think we are going to ship an Esquimaux on board each ship, perhaps two, to look after the dogs and make themselves generally useful. After leaving Ritenbank we shall go north, through the Waigat Channel—between Disco and the west coast of Greenland—looking in at Upernivik, where we may leave letters, and then across Melville Bay, up Smith Sound, and so on. We shall leave eight dépôts of provisions between the Carey Islands and 82 deg. N. lat., to fall back upon in the event of our having finally to abandon our ships; but I hope we shall bring one back, anyhow.

"To-day (July 16) we arrived and anchored at Ritenbank at eleven a.m., and we leave at six a.m. to-morrow morning, just giving ourselves time to get the dogs and take a few observations. Our letters go to-night by the Valorous, so I must conclude now. We had a very quiet trip across here, and I think we shall find the towing to be economical, but it has not had a fair trial yet. To reach this place we had to cross the mouth of the Waigat, up which we go to-morrow. It was very pretty to look at; a long, narrow, winding channel—it is about eight miles broad and eighty long—running up between rugged mountains, snow-crowned, but the sides of which were dark and steep, with a few patches of green and snow. The water was a most beautiful blue, and was dotted all over with quantities of icebergs of all sizes, through which to-morrow we shall have to wind in and out on our way to the north. This is a settlement of about the same size as Godhaven, situated on a small island just off the land; between it and the land is a narrow deep channel, up which we came and anchored in a small fjord just to the northward of the settlement and running a short distance into the main land: the water is very deep close to the shore.

"Now I must finish up, as the letters have soon to go. Since our arrival in the Arctic regions everything has been most favourable; and if we can only carry this beautiful weather through Melville Bay we shall do. We are sending no invalids home; in fact, we don't know what sickness means, and the doctors are able to turn their attention entirely to scientific pursuits. I think by the time we return that we shall have acquired a great deal of information on many things up here of which little or nothing is known at present. As we go along we correct the charts as much as possible, particularly at any place where we anchor, when theodolites and sextants and compasses go ashore at once.

"I do not know whether you will hear again or not from me, but if not, no news is good news, and in this healthy climate, bar accidents, I don't see what harm can happen to us; in fact, I should rather like to bring the next news of our expedition ourselves, and, please God, that will be news of success."

A correspondent on board the Discovery gives a striking picture of that coast of North Greenland:—"The scenery up the coast here is very peculiar, for black and gloomy looking mountains, covered, where the sides are not too steep, with perpetual snow, stand out from the sea itself, rising, in most places, almost perpendicularly for a couple of thousand feet or so, and so sharply peaked that nothing living could scale them. This serrated chain extends all the way from the place where we first sighted land to Disco, and how much farther I do not know. It well deserves the name of 'Land of Desolation' bestowed upon it by Hayes, for desolate it appeared in places where the froids wind like a river between the hills for a few miles. We see mighty glaciers, which are merely snow compressed by its own weight into solid ice, and which moves slowly and surely, irresistibly impelled by the accumulation behind, until it reaches the deep water. The tide then exerts its influence, and by lifting it rips off enormous masses that form the true icebergs which are met with so far south as the banks of Newfoundland. These, when they are out at sea, gradually become undermined by the action of the waves until the overhanging parts are too heavy, and break off with a tremendous crash. We passed one about 250 ft. high, as measured from the ship, which, just as we were about a mile or so off, 'calved,' as it is called—the whole side falling into the water with a noise like thunder, the fine particles of ice or spray rising like the mist from a waterfall and having the appearance of blue smoke. The part remaining rolled backward and forward with a slow, majestic motion that was almost imperceptible. This calving goes on till the large bergs are gradually broken into pieces, which dissolve and are merged in the water that surrounds them. But to revert. On the 30th we passed through masses of field-ice interspersed with large bergs. This field-ice consists of broken pieces, and they assume the most fantastic shapes. I used to think that the people that drew them relied a great deal on their imagination; but I do not think they could possibly do justice to them. You may see bridges, domes, grottoes, caves, all kinds and styles of architecture, the shape of every animal you could think of; in fact, they are so wonderful, you are never tired of looking at them, for every piece is a picture in itself.

"We reached Disco on the morning of the 6th, and the Alert steamed alongside the Valorous and commenced taking in coals and stores. We came to an anchor and waited our turn. It took the Alert one day and part of another to finish, but we warped alongside early in the morning and finished the same evening. The town—if you could call such a collection of huts a town—is the residence of the Inspector of North Greenland—that is, he is the Governor-General. The only other white people here are the Governor, who is the head of affairs in this locality, and who is married to a half-breed; a cooper, a blacksmith, a storekeeper, and I think another personage or so. The remainder of the people consist of half-breeds, who live like the Esquimaux, and the Esquimaux themselves. I do not think there are 250 people here

altogether—men, women, and children. This time of the year is their holiday, for they have no real work but fishing in the harbour, and of that they do not seem to do much. As soon as the ice disappears the seals depart, and the whales as well, and, as there is no cultivation, the occupation of these people is gone. They do not pick up more than two or three whales a year, but when they do get one they go in for a 'jollification.' 'A ten-foot fish' (the whalebone being of that length), to use the parlance of the whalers, would be worth £1000. The women's occupation is making clothes and curing skins. They are fond of dancing, and have been at it with our people every evening except Sunday since our arrival. They have waltzes, galops, polkas, and square dances—something like the Lancers—besides one or two of their own that I could not describe. It is curious to see these dusky damsels dancing with our sailors, whose chief characteristics are a brigandish-looking rig and a pair of heavy sea-boots, several sizes too large for them. Officers and men dance with their partners in a circle of about eighty feet in diameter, and in the half of a store with only one small window, the doorway and every other available inch of room being occupied by a crowd of natives of all sizes, whose persons or dress, or both combined, emit such a fearful odour that you fairly gasp for fresh air. You have a scene, in fact, that could only be found in this part of the world. After a time we persuaded the damsels to come out into the open air, and there we kept it up until eleven o'clock, and then the 'Governor' stopped the music, as he thought it was time for everybody to be in bed; so we came aboard and the natives went home. The dress of the women is very picturesque. They have a kind of dogskin stockings, with the fur inside, which reaches a little above the knee, and over this they have a moccasin of dressed seal-skin, which is generally very gaily dyed, and looks very nice. Then they have seal-skin breeches, with the fur outside. The bottoms are bound round for about a foot in depth, just on and above the knee, with white calico. They also have a kind of jumper, made of coloured calico, and edged at the neck and cuffs with fur. Their hair is gathered into a topknot, which, being tied round with some gaily-coloured ribbon, makes up a costume as picturesque as it is unique. Their enjoyment does not last long, for the harbour has frozen up to within a fortnight of our arrival, and ice begins about the end of August. Our naturalists have been hard at work scouring the country for anything novel in the shape of plant, fossil, or rock. You will, I have no doubt, have plenty of new specimens."

The following notes are supplied to us with the sketches by an officer of H.M.S. Valorous, which we have engraved for this Number of our Journal. We may also refer to the *Geographical Magazine* of last February for a detailed description of Disco Island and North Greenland, by Dr. Robert Brown, with a map of that region.

"Holsteinborg is the port off which the Valorous had the misfortune to get aground on a sunken rock not before known. It is in the Southern Inspectorate, and just within the Arctic Circle. It enjoys a large allowance of mosquitoes and fogs, but is the cleanest and best-managed settlement that the expedition has visited. The ice seldom makes here before Christmas, but a great deal of rain and snow falls. An iceberg 200 ft. high was passed in Davis Strait.

"Lievly Harbour, or Godhaven, is at the southern extremity of Disco Island. It was here that the Alert and Discovery took on board the supplies which the Valorous had brought out for them. Icebergs are always in sight here, and their thunder is constantly heard as they 'calve,' or split asunder. The ice had cleared out only a fortnight before the expedition arrived; a few small bergs were left floating down the harbour. One was towed alongside the ship and cut up with axes; the fragments were then passed down the hatchways, to be thawed below.

"In the passage of the squadron from Lievly Harbour, Disco, to Ritenbank, Prince's Island, across the south entrance of the Waigat Strait, a very beautiful scene was beheld. The ships had been enveloped in a dense fog, so that during some hours it was unsafe for them to move, with the number of icebergs around them. They lay so close to each other that the men on board the Valorous could hear what was passing on board the other ships. They heard Captain Nares, in the Alert, say to the Discovery, 'Stand by; cast off your hawser, and put your helm hard a-port;' which would be necessary had the Alert, with the Discovery in tow, suddenly come on to an iceberg. Both ships were invisible to the Valorous; but the overhearing of this order, coming mysteriously out of the fog, served to warn her of the position of her consorts. Some time after this the fog rolled away, and disclosed the two Arctic exploring ships, one in tow of the other, with the boat of Mr. Schmidt, the Inspector of South Greenland, astern of the Discovery. In the background rose the highlands of Disco, with snowy peaks and glaciers. Innumerable icebergs floated around the ships. Our sketch shows the Alert and Discovery, with the little boat in tow; and in the left-hand corner is the bowsprit of the Valorous coming forward, with the look-out man reporting, 'There they are, Sir!' A remarkable iceberg was passed on this occasion. The sun, though low in the horizon, still gave ample light; and flocks of birds rose from the many peaks, alarmed by the approach of the vessels. The Alert and Discovery, as they rounded this iceberg close on its farther side, appeared to be passing through a stupendous arch. No mere sketch can do justice to the exquisite colouring and wonderful depths of light and shade in this iceberg, which was fully 170 ft. high.

"What the Valorous saw in the Waigat Strait, between Disco Island and the main of Greenland, was truly a sight to be remembered. During the four or five days of her stay there a multitude of icebergs, of all imaginable shapes and colours, passed up the strait to the north, impelled by the winds and currents. They were sometimes piled up on one or the other side of the channel; sometimes they spread over the whole width of the strait; while far above them all towered the frowning cliffs of the Noursoak peninsula, ranging from 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. in height, and so precipitous that the snow takes the earliest possible opportunity of making itself scarce.

"Ritenbank Kulud is the place where the coal-seams show themselves, and it was here that the Valorous lay, and took in a supply of coal to supplement what she had left after filling up the Alert and Discovery. It is on the north-east shore of Disco Island, opposite the Noursoak peninsula, and must be distinguished from Ritenbank, Prince's Island. The sketch of Ritenbank Kulud shows the inland ice falling over the cliff, and becoming a glacier; but the glacier does not in this instance find its way down to the sea in the shape of ice. It melts away at the base, in a torrent which is continually carrying vast quantities of stones and mud into the sea, discolouring the water for a mile around and forming banks and spits to entrap the unwary navigator."

It will be observed that the Alert and Discovery parted from the Valorous in the evening of July 17, in the Waigat Strait. There is good reason to hope that the two first-named ships passed through Melville Bay and reached the North Water without serious obstruction, especially as the Valorous found the wind blowing from N.E. (thus opening Melville Bay passage) on July 22, at her farthest northern point, in lat. 70° 35' N. After reaching the North Water the next step will be to report

a record and establish a large dépôt on the north-western coast of Carey Islands. The expedition will proceed from these islands to the entrance of Smith's Sound, and will ascend that channel when navigable. A record will be left at Sutherland Island, and the latest news will probably be found in the cairn at Gull Point, south of Cape Isabella. A dépôt and boat will be placed on Cape Sabine, or on one of the islands east of it. As soon as the Discovery is snugly established in suitable winter quarters a dépôt of 10,000 rations will be formed on shore, together with a supply of coal. Hunting parties will then at once be thrown out, both to the shore and on the ice, to collect food for the dogs. The Alert, taking two officers and some men from the Discovery, will then press onwards alone to the north, landing dépôts and building cairns with records at intervals of about sixty miles. The surest way of reaching the Pole, in the opinion of Captain Nares, is not to push away from the land. If the Alert can winter even in 84 deg., and there is land ahead, there is the certainty of attaining a very high northern latitude by sledge travelling, and of exploring the neighbouring coasts so as to be prepared to advance the ship along known shores during the following season, for Captain Nares considers a second season preferable to pushing off away from the land, and thereby risking a winter in the drifting pack, whence all chance of exploring is at an end; consequently, if the land north of Cape Union tends westward, with a navigable sea but no land in sight to the northward, he has made up his mind to remain by the shore for the first winter. Then, having insured communication with the Discovery, the Alert can push boldly northward in the summer of 1876. If, however, there is continuous land to the north, the Alert will be taken this summer to as high a northern latitude as is possible. The spring travelling of 1876 will commence about April 1, and the main attempt will be made by six sledges and fifty-two men, leaving only ten in the ship. The grand achievement will be done by a system of dépôts and auxiliary sledges, enabling the foremost to be absent 112 days and to advance upwards of 500 miles from the ship.

CAPE OF PILLARS, PRINCE RUDOLF LAND.

The Austro-Hungarian North Pole Expedition, conducted by Lieutenant Julius Payer and Lieutenant Weyprecht, started from Bremerhaven in June, 1872, and proceeded to the north of Nova Zembla (Novaya Zemlia), where it remained nearly two years. Its vessel was the screw-steamer *Tegethoff*, of 300 tons, with a Dalmatian crew. An archipelago of large islands and winding straits or sounds was discovered and explored, north of the 80th degree of latitude. The names of Zichy Land, Wilczek Land, Crown Prince Rudolf Land, Franz Joseph Land, Oscar Land, and Petermann Land, commemorate the chief patrons of the expedition. Lieutenant Payer read an account of it before the Royal Geographical Society of London in November, 1874. Mr. F. Bruckmann, of 17, Southampton-street, Strand, late of Henrietta-street, is the publisher of a series of views, drawn by Adolf Obermüller, of Vienna, from Lieutenant Payer's original sketches. One of these views, which is copied in our Engraving, represents the fantastic beauty of the scenery at the Cape of Pillars, on the coast of Crown Prince Land, in latitude nearly 82 deg. north. The place is so named from two detached rocks of columnar form, where deep water is found close to the shore. Lieutenant Payer says the view here was sublime. "From a height we looked down upon the dark sheet of open water, dotted with icebergs like so many pearls. Heavy clouds hung in the sky, through which penetrated the glowing rays of the sun, causing the water to sparkle; above was reflected the image of another sun, but of a paler hue. At an apparently immense height the ice-mountains of Crown Prince Rudolf Land, bathed in a roseate hue, stood out clearly visible through the rolling mists."

THE LATE COMMODORE GOODENOUGH, C.B.

The Australian telegraph, as stated last week, has sent us the sad news of the murder of Commodore Goodenough by the savage natives of Santa Cruz. That is an island in the Western Pacific, near the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, about the tenth degree of south latitude and the 167th of east longitude, in what is called the Melanesian archipelago. These are the islands from which many labourers have been kidnapped for the Fiji plantations, and their inhabitants have consequently become hostile to all white men. It was in the adjacent isle of Nukupa that Bishop Patteson was killed, four or five years ago. The naval squadron on the Australian station has therefore been employed in checking the practice of kidnapping, and in attempting to open friendly intercourse with the natives. Commodore Goodenough was there last month with H.M.S. *Pearl*, and on the 12th landed with an unarmed party at Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island, the place where the Sandily was attacked last year. After being nearly an hour on shore, and satisfied with the conciliatory progress made, the party were preparing to leave for their ship, when a native standing about four yards off fired a poisoned arrow at Commodore Goodenough, which struck him on the left side. The boats at once shoved off, receiving at the same time several flights of arrows. Seven were wounded altogether, including Commodore and Sub-Lieutenant Hawker. The Commodore and two of the boat's crew have since died; the remainder are doing well, but could not be pronounced out of danger from tetanus for twenty days from the date of the wound. Before leaving Carlisle Bay the village was burned by boats from the *Pearl*.

Captain James Graham Goodenough, C.B., C.M.G., was an officer highly esteemed in the naval service. He was Captain of her Majesty's ship *Pearl*, 17, to which ship he was appointed on May 22, 1873; and, on receiving the appointment, became commodore and senior officer in Australia. For his gallant services he was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May this year. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in June, 1851; Commander, Feb. 26, 1858; and attained post rank, May 9, 1863. He obtained a captain's good-service pension so recently as March 18 this year.

The photograph is by Mr. H. Lenthall, of Regent-street.

The annual exhibition of fruit and gladioli at the Crystal Palace, held on Tuesday and two following days, was a remarkably fine one, especially in fruits.

General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

After further evidence had been given at the inquest on the persons who were killed in the recent railway collision at Kildwick, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Palfreman, the driver of the express which ran into the excursion train; and also severely censured Baldwin, the signalman at Cononley, for changing the signal there too soon, and recommended the removal of the Kildwick station to another point.



ARCTIC SCENERY: CAVE OF PILLARS, CROWN PRINCE RUDOLF LAND.



GIGANTIC ICEBERG SEEN BY THE ARCTIC SHIPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE VALOROUS.

MUSIC.

Two new features were added to the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts on Saturday evening, when Miss Rose Hersee and Mdlle. Boulanger made their appearance. The first-named lady met with a highly favourable reception, and was encored in Dr. Arne's song "Where the bee sucks." Mdlle. Boulanger is a young violinist (from the Paris Conservatoire), who made a very successful début on the occasion, and displayed much skill and refinement in her execution of a brilliant fantasia by Alard (on themes from "Guillaume Tell"), the last movement of which had to be repeated. Wednesday was a Mozart night, and yesterday (Friday) was to be a Meyerbeer night, including the first appearance here of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the well-known tenor. Miss Edith Wynne is announced for Monday next.

This (Saturday) evening Mr. Carl Rosa is to open his opera season at the Princess's Theatre with an English adaptation of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," the cast of which includes Mdlle. Torriani as the Countess, Miss Rose Hersee as Susanna, Mr. Santley as Figaro, and Mr. Campobello as the Count. On Monday Mr. F. C. Packard is to make his first appearance as Faust in Gounod's celebrated opera, and on Wednesday Signor Cagnoni's opera "The Porter of Havre" (the libretto of which is founded on the drama of "The Porter's Knot") will be produced, the principal character being sustained by Mr. Santley. The general arrangements appear to promise a repetition of the success which has attended the recent provincial performances of Mr. Carl Rosa's company. Among other interesting features in the programme is the promised production of an English version of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées."

We have already adverted to the arrangements for the Norwich Triennial Festival, which is to open on Monday week with Mendelssohn's "Elijah." As previously stated, Mr. Sullivan's projected cantata "David and Jonathan" (commissioned for the Festival) cannot be produced, in consequence of the ill-health of the composer. The Worcester Festival—reduced by the Dean and Chapter to its primitive condition of mere choral services—will be held simultaneously with that of Norwich. There seems to be a very general reluctance among the people of Worcestershire to accept the modified scheme of this year as representative of the "three choir" festivals which have so long been held alternately at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. The angry feeling that has prevailed on the subject will doubtless be increased by the realisation of the project of the Dean and Chapter. The arrangements now stand thus:—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, there will be full choral service at 8.30, and the rest of the day will be given up to rehearsals. On Wednesday there will be three services—at 8.30, Anthem and Litany; 11.30, full choral, with Mendelssohn's cantata "Not unto us," and Gibbon's anthem "O clap your hands;" and 3.30, full choral, with Spohr's "God, Thou art great," and Wesley's anthem "Let us lift up." On Thursday two services are arranged—11.30, full choral service, with Wesley's anthem "The Wilderness," and Handel's "O praise the Lord;" and 3.30, full choral service, with Mendelssohn's anthem "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's anthem "How lovely are thy dwellings." Thus it will be seen there are no oratorios. There will be collections after each service for the charity for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans, in aid of which a "special fund" has been started, which to the present time amounts to upwards of £500; so that, with the collections to be made in the cathedral and the comparatively small cost of the "Festival," it is probable that the charity may not materially suffer, whatever may be said of the change in a musical point of view.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"L'Arte Antica e Moderna" is the title of a series of volumes containing pianoforte works of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries. Beginning with pieces by the early Italian and French masters, Frescobaldi, Scarlatti, Couperin, and Rameau, the selection includes pieces by Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Clementi, Dussek, Steibelt, Cramer, Beethoven, Hummel, Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and other eminent masters, ancient and modern. One name we have reserved for special mention—that of Pollini, a name scarcely known in this country, although that of one who was remarkably in advance of his time in the development of pianoforte mechanism. Francesco Pollini was born at Lubiana, about the year 1774, and has left a large number of compositions for the instrument, most of which are comprised in the catalogue of Ricordi, the eminent music publisher of Milan. It is by this firm, and the London agent, Mr. Tamplin, of Charles-street, that the collection now referred to is issued. Special attention was first drawn to the music of Pollini, some years ago, by Franz Liszt, in the preface to his transcriptions of Bach's organ preludes and fugues for piano solo. The great modern pianist characterises the Italian master as a phenomenon, and says that he was the first to use three staves for the two hands of the player, so as to allow of an elaborate accompaniment surrounding the principal theme. A remarkable instance of this is the "Uno de' 32 esercizi in forma di Toccata, op. 12." This piece is included in the collection now referred to, which (as already said) also comprises many masterpieces of the classical and brilliant schools. The engraving is admirable for its beauty and clearness, and the work is printed from plates, the lowness of the price being in strong contrast to the excellence of the edition.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

With the opening of the national theatre the dramatic season is begun, and attention becomes fixed on the probable development of its history. It is of hopeful augury that the business is initiated with an original production. The New World has here come to the assistance of the Old. Mr. Dion Boucicault, who commands both, had found and collected in the former the materials for a new Irish drama, and had availed himself of the opportunity for testing its eligibility for stage performance in the latter. Those materials, as might have been expected, are similar to the elements already worked up with masterly skill by the same hand in the Hibernian subjects which he has already manipulated for representation on British boards. Mr. Boucicault, however, bestows on them an air of novelty, by means of new combinations, which he well knows how to create. His present venture, accordingly, which he entitles "The Shaughraun," is both like and unlike his former productions—like in essential character but unlike in external features. The Shaughraun, sustained by Mr. Boucicault himself, is described on the bills as "the soul of every fair, the life of every funeral, and the first fiddle at all weddings and patterns;"—the servant of an Irish gentleman, named Robert Ffolliott (Mr. J. B. Howard), who is under sentence as a Fenian, and in whose fortunes he takes an affectionate interest. One good attribute belongs to this faithful domestic—his name is brief, and easily pronounced. Conn is the appellation in which he rejoices, and by which he is best known. He follows his master to Australia, whither he has

been banished, after having been betrayed by a rascally police agent, "disguised as a peasant," and afterwards aids him to escape to America. In due time he is enabled to return to his native place; and just at this juncture it is that the new drama opens. The dramatist is careful to make us speedily acquainted with the state of affairs at home. To save Ffolliott's estates from confiscation, they have been conveyed to a false seeming friend, a squireen, named Corry Kinchela (Mr. Henry Sinclair), who has long determined to convert them to his own use, and, to effect his end, takes measures to arrest the fugitive Fenian. From his machinations the life of Robert Ffolliott is in peril more than once, and these, and his deliverances from them, constitute the incidents of the plot. Conn, of course, is the principal agent in rescuing his patron from danger. The rescue from prison is one of the great features of the action:—the inside and outside of the tower are alternately exhibited, by its revolving, so as to show the different scenes. Conn, in the escape, exposes himself to be shot at instead of his master, and, though unwounded, carries the deception so far that he is laid out for dead, and an Irish wake is celebrated over his supposed corpse. A situation this, truly, rather ticklish; but the stage-business is judiciously managed, and thus a doubtful situation is converted into a triumph. There are some love-scenes which add to the attractions of the performance. One of these pleasant episodes relates to Conn, who is beloved by Moya (Mrs. Boucicault), the niece of Father Dolan, a benevolent priest, very nicely acted by Mr. David Fisher. The last scene is very effective, in which the dastardly police-agent, Harvey Duff, to escape from public indignation, throws himself into the deep, and Kinchela is all but killed, and, finally arrested, is carried off to just punishment. Next to the excellent acting of the piece is undoubtedly the scenery, which everywhere exhibits Mr. William Beverly at his best. The dialogue of the play is distinguished by neatness and grace rather than by force; it is often pathetic, and sometimes witty. Mr. Boucicault's humour is always genial, whether written or acted. Unquestionably, the new drama will draw full houses up to Christmas.

THE FREEMASONS AND THE POLICE.

At the great assembly of the Freemasons of England, on April 28, at the Royal Albert Hall, for the installation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Order, the force of Metropolitan Police in attendance was under



the command of Mr. Superintendent Mott. Its duty was most efficiently performed, to the convenience and satisfaction of the Freemasons; and, as Brother James Mott is one of their fraternity, the Grand Lodge has voted him a testimonial gift, in the shape of a steward's jewel, the pattern of which is shown in our Engraving.

OFFICIAL INQUIRIES INTO THE LOSS OF VESSELS.

The Admiralty inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fatal collision off Portsmouth has terminated, and a report has been forwarded to head-quarters. It is said that an Admiralty circular for the future guidance of officers in command of the Royal yachts will be issued.

The Court appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the loss of the sailing-ship Aurora, which was lately burned at sea, have adjourned to prepare their report. In the meanwhile they have expressed their opinion that the vessel was well found and manned, that the cargo was properly stowed, and that the officers and crew behaved in a creditable manner. They also returned Captain Johnson his certificate.

Yesterday week the Board of Trade inquiry regarding the loss of the schooner Lady Gray, of Aberdeen, near Sunderland, on Aug. 8, was brought to a close. The gentlemen constituting the Court found that the vessel had been lost in consequence of the careless navigation of the master, George Berry; and had he held a certificate it would have been suspended.

An inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Zest, on the coast of Portugal, in last July, was concluded at Liverpool last Saturday. The Court found the captain (Farrars) in default in steering a course which carried his vessel so near the land, and also in not steering more to the westward when a heavy fog was on, which would have taken him out of danger. His certificate was suspended for six months.

The second congress of the juriconsults of Scandinavia was opened, at Stockholm, on the 26th ult. The largest number of representatives are, as might be expected, Swedish, being 366 in number. Denmark sends 199, Norway 53, and Finland 22. M. de Geer, Swedish Minister of Justice, was chosen president, and among the Danish representatives are the Danish Minister of Justice (M. Nellemann), MM. Klein and Kireger (former Ministers of Justice), M. Liebe (President of the Landsting), M. Schlegel (president of the Court of Commerce), several members of the Supreme Court, professors of Copenhagen University, and advocates. King Oscar cordially welcomed the representatives, and entertained all the members of the congress at supper at the palace on the evening of the opening of the congress.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that 5457 births and 3740 deaths were registered last week in London and twenty other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1717. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 25 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 25 in Glasgow, and 21 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per thousand last week in the eighteen English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—London, 22; Sunderland, 21; Sheffield, 25; Oldham, 25; Portsmouth, 26; Liverpool, 26; Manchester, 23; Bristol, 28; Wolverhampton, 30; Hull, 30; Leeds, 31; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31; Birmingham, 32; Norwich, 35; Leicester, 35; Bradford, 35; Salford, 36; and Nottingham, 36. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 8.0 per thousand in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 5.4 and 6.1 in Oldham and London to 13.7 and 14.3 in Birmingham and Bradford. Scarlet fever showed a considerably increased fatality both in Bristol and Bradford. The annual death-rate from diarrhoea in the eighteen towns, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily increased from 3.5 to 5.1, declined last week to 4.8 per 1000, and ranged from 2.1 and 2.8 in Bristol and London to 10.1 and 11.0 in Norwich and Birmingham. The fatality of diarrhoea showed a considerable decline in Leicester.

In London 2304 births and 1429 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 67, while the deaths were 6 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 22.5, 22.0, and 21.8 per 1000, further declined last week to 21.6, a lower rate than prevailed in any of the seventeen other large English towns. After distributing the deaths in institutions in proportion to population the rate was 19 per 1000 in the west, 19 in the north, 23 in the central, 25 in the east, and 22 in the south groups of districts. The 1429 deaths included 2 from small-pox, 23 from measles, 99 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 188 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 409 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 322 to 396 in the four preceding weeks. These 409 deaths were 21 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 99 fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase upon those returned in recent weeks, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 33; 32 occurred in the south, and 23 in the north groups of districts, the disease being more especially fatal in Paddington, Westminster, Islington, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and Battersea. The 60 deaths from whooping-cough again exceeded the corrected average, and included 18 in South and 15 in East London. The 9 fatal cases of diphtheria included 2 which occurred on the same day in one family in York-cottages, Kensal-road: inquests were held in these cases. Both the deaths classed to smallpox were cases of chicken-pox. The 29 deaths referred to fever showed a further increase upon those returned in the two previous weeks, but were 13 below the corrected average weekly number; 1 was certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. Four fatal cases of enteric fever were recorded in the fever hospital at Homerton, and 2 at Bromley-by-Bow. The mean temperature was lower than in recent weeks, and the fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four previous weeks had steadily increased from 132 to 215, declined again to 188, which were 10 below the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from diarrhoea averaged 6.9 per 1000 last week in the seventeen provincial towns, whereas it did not exceed 2.8 in London, and ranged from 2.2 in the west and north to 3.6 in the east groups of districts. The deaths of 7 infants and of 2 adults were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including fifteen from fractures and contusions, 1 from burns and scalds, 15 from drowning, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Two of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 44 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 5th inst. Six cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered. In the large public institutions 230 deaths were recorded, or 16 per cent of the total deaths; of these 135 occurred in workhouse establishments, 90 in hospitals, and 5 in lunatic asylums. The Asylum District Fever and Smallpox Hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell (which are certified for 576 beds) contained 242 patients on the 4th inst., of which 41 were under treatment for fever, 176 for scarlet fever, and 1 for smallpox.

In Greater London 2754 births and 1719 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 31.2 and 21.3 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 19.9 and 4.7 per 1000 respectively, against 21.6 and 6.1 in Inner London. Three of the eight deaths in Isleworth sub-district were referred to infantile cholera.

At the anniversary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Birmingham on Tuesday, it was stated that the members of the order could be counted almost by hundreds of thousands.

The death, at Douarnenez, Finistère, of the painter Pils, aged sixty-two, is announced. He was born in Paris, and studied under Picot, and in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where he obtained the Prix de Rome in 1838, on the subject, "St. Peter Curing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple." On his return he exhibited several pictures of a religious nature, undertook many long voyages, and followed the French army to the Crimea, whence he brought the materials for his best pictures. He was nominated a member of the Academy of Fine Arts on Nov. 7, 1863, in the place of his former instructor, the artist Picot.

A sham fight, in which six batteries of field artillery and twelve regiments of infantry were engaged, took place on Tuesday, in the vicinity of Caesar's Camp, Aldershot. The defending force was composed of three batteries of artillery and the first brigade of infantry, under Major-General Primrose, C.S.I. The attacking force was about double this strength, and was formed of three batteries of artillery; the second brigade, under Major-General Shipley, C.B.; and the third brigade, under Colonel Hawes, 9th Regiment, as Brigadier. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., was umpire-in-chief, and on his arrival on the ground the field movements commenced. The defenders occupied a strong position at the foot of Beacon's-hill. The enemy assembled at Puckridge-hill, and attacked both flanks of their opponents. The operations lasted about a couple of hours, and at the conclusion the attacking force was adjudged as having had the best of it.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. VANGUARD.

This alarming naval disaster was reported in our last. At one o'clock on Thursday week, in the midst of a dense fog, the ironclad Iron Duke ran into the ironclad Vanguard, in the Irish Sea, off Bray Head. The Vanguard sank in nineteen fathoms depth in less than an hour, but the time had been sufficient to allow all the officers and crew to be taken off the ship so suddenly destroyed. These two ships were part of the reserve squadron of six vessels, which left Kingstown, Dublin Bay, for Queenstown, Cove of Cork. In order to keep clear of the banks the squadron had passed north of the Kish lightship, when a fog set in, which made the ships quite invisible to each other. Speed was therefore slackened, and the rate seems to have been about seven knots an hour, when the Vanguard sighted a large sailing-vessel, with which there was imminent risk of collision. She was then about eight miles E.S.E. of the Kish light, or fourteen miles from Kingstown. In order to avoid the sailing-vessel the Vanguard's helm was put hard aport. It was then discovered that the Iron Duke was only about a cable's length astern. The bowsprit of the Iron Duke was dimly seen through the fog by those on board the Vanguard, coming on at right angles and amidships. The watch cried out and orders were given to reverse the engines; but before this could be done the ram of the Iron Duke struck the Vanguard about four feet below the water-line, between the main and mizen masts, and abaft the engine-room, causing a great rent in the ship. The watertight compartments, however, kept her afloat long enough to enable all hands to be saved. They owed their lives to the ship being built in watertight divisions. The Iron Duke backed astern and lowered all her boats, and the officers and men did their utmost to rescue the crew of the sinking vessel. The Vanguard sank fifty-nine minutes after being struck, leaving only the topgallant masts visible. The other ships of the squadron proceeded on their voyage, unaware of what had happened, owing to the extreme thickness of the fog.

During several weeks past the reserve squadron of the Channel Fleet has been making its annual tour of the ports round Ireland. It consisted of the Warrior, the Hector, the Vanguard, the Iron Duke, the Penelope, and the Achilles, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton. These ships arrived at Kingstown from Belfast on the Saturday before the disaster; but the Vanguard, under the command of Captain Richard Dawkins, had been stationed at Kingstown, as guard-ship of that port, during four years past.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, was on board the Warrior, which led the fleet, when the disaster occurred. At half-past ten on Wednesday morning the ships got into line in the roads of Kingstown and prepared for departure. The usual order having been settled, the start for Cork was made, the Warrior and Hawk in front, the Achilles, Hector, Iron Duke, and Vanguard coming behind in a straight line. Off the Kish Lightship, which floats at sea six miles from Kingstown, the Achilles hoisted her ensign to say farewell, and then parted company to proceed to Liverpool at noon, the sea being at this time what is known in nautical phraseology as moderate. A fog came on; it increased, as fogs at sea do, in density every moment. At 12.30 fifty yards of sea ahead could not be seen, and at this time the Warrior and Hector were considered to be a mile or two in front of the other ships. It might have been an act of questionable prudence had they left the harbour in hazy weather, but the fog appears to have rather suddenly surrounded them after they had started. It was quite enough to detain the Holyhead boat, which is usually punctual, and the mails were not delivered that night in consequence. The ships were proceeding at the rate of twelve or fourteen knots an hour before the fog came on, being desirous of keeping their appointed time in Queenstown; but their speed was reduced when the fog came on, and they were running at not more than half the former rate. The Vanguard watch observed a large vessel coming down upon them, and the helm was put hard aport to clear it. The Iron Duke was then in the wake of the Vanguard at a short distance, and the sudden check in the course of the latter vessel had the effect of bringing them closer and turning her broadside to the former, which, unaware of the obstruction, had made no corresponding motion, but continued on its tack. The commander of the Iron Duke, Captain Henry Hickley, who was on deck at the time, saw the figure of the Vanguard appearing through the fog. He instantly ordered the engines to be reversed, but this direction went forth too late. The ram of the Iron Duke protrudes eight feet in front of the ship beneath the water-line. This struck the Vanguard some four feet below the armour-plates, on the port quarter, abreast of the engine-room. The rent made was very large, and the water poured into the hold in a perfect flood. The officers of the Vanguard, with a crew whose discipline the officers describe as sailor-like and magnificent throughout, did all they could to obviate the danger by endeavouring to make tight the several compartments of the ship. An artificer, at the imminent risk of his life, ran down into the engine-room and let off the steam. But for this a terrible explosion would have occurred, and destroyed probably the lives of all on board. The after-portion filled first, and the water rushed into the engine-room, extinguishing the fires, and the machinery was stopped. Captain Dawkins then called out to the men of his ship that if they preserved order all would be saved; but if there was confusion, all would be lost. The men stood along the deck in order, and not a man moved until ordered to do so. The ship was quickly filling; nothing could withstand the deluge that began to flow through every section. Meanwhile the boats of both ships were promptly lowered. While the launching was going on the swell of the tide caused a life-boat to surge upwards against the hull, and one of the crew had his fingers crushed. This was the only injury to any person. Captains Hickley and Dawkins worked vigorously to get the men of the Vanguard aboard the Iron Duke, and within twenty minutes the whole of the men were transferred. There was many a voluntary delay, as individual sailors petitioned to make one more effort to secure chattel or keepsake hidden away below. But the orders, "Boys, come instantly!" were not only frequent, but stern. As the bells on the Iron Duke were striking two, the last man of the Vanguard having been received on board the Iron Duke, the disabled vessel whirled round two or three times and then suddenly sank in deep water. The spirit of both crews was severely tested in that trying hour, when the hearts of many who would not quail at the sight of an enemy might have sunk within them at the prospect of such a doom as seemed almost inevitable. The discipline and courage of the service were never more admirably proved. Captain Dawkins was the last person to leave his sinking ship, having remained on the bridge all the time. He was earnest in impressing upon his men the necessity of preserving order and self-command, and in pointing out the fatal consequence of any confusion, and his exhortations were effectually seconded by his officers.

The Vanguard, sinking stern foremost, went down in an inclined position, canted to starboard at an angle of 49 deg., but on reaching the bottom she righted. The vessel is lying in about eighteen fathoms of water, the Kish Light bearing

W.N.W. eight miles. Her royal masts being housed, the topgallant masts and the topmast heads are visible over water, as shown in the sketch we have engraved.

It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Vanguard can be lifted. The ship cost £357,497, and with her guns and outfit was worth £500,000. The officers' plate is valued at £260, and the wines at £300. If the sunken ironclad should be raised, so as to float once more, the feat will be an unprecedented accomplishment of modern naval and hydraulic engineering. Consultations have been in progress between experienced naval and dockyard authorities, and the general opinion of practical men is that it may be done. In fine weather, it is thought, the divers will have no difficulty in removing the masts and upper-deck guns. This will be done as soon as practicable, but the raising of the hull cannot be attempted till the spring of next year. Then the mooring-chains, of such enormous thickness as astonished many a rural visitor to the dockyard stores, will be slipped under the Vanguard's hull; or, if this is found impracticable, will be made fast to her hawse-holes. Four, or perhaps six, of our great line-of-battle ships now in reserve will be then moored above her, and the chains being made fast, the resistless rise of the tide will suffice to lift the Vanguard. Such is the project; and once off the bottom she may, by successive short stages, be slid up the Kish Bank until the seat of her injuries can be reached. The Dublin graving-dock at the end of the North Wall can take in a vessel 400 ft. in length, and is amply fitted to berth and accommodate a vessel the size of the Vanguard. Messrs. Bewley, Webb, and Company are willing to undertake the work. A number of divers, with lighters, ship-chains, and other apparatus, have been sent from the dockyard at Devonport, in charge of Staff-Commander Batt.

A letter from Queenstown Harbour at nine o'clock on the Friday morning. On board these ships nothing was known of the disaster to the Vanguard, and the crews thought that both it and the Iron Duke were ahead, and at the rendezvous. The excitement on board when the news was read was intense. The crews shouted for joy when informed that no lives were lost.

Both the vessels were powerful rams, but the Iron Duke was much the more formidable of the two. The Vanguard, an iron-plated steam-ram, launched in 1870, came under what may be termed the second class of ironclad broadsides. Her tonnage was 6034 tons, and her horse-power 5812. She carried ten 12-ton guns and four 40-pound Armstrongs. She was protected by armour-plating $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, which extended about 5 ft. below the water-line. The stem and stern, which were unprotected by the plating, were crossed and recessed in every direction by solid water-tight compartments. Her officers were Captain Richard Dawkins; Commander Dashwood G. Tandy; Lieutenants Robert B. Pipon, Edward R. W. Noble, and George Neville; Navigating Lieutenant James C. Thomas; Chaplain, the Rev. John C. Edwards, M.A.; Staff-Surgeon Constantine Keenan; Chief Engineer, E. Rivers. The full complement of hands was 450, but not more than 360 were on board at the time of this disaster.

The Iron Duke is of the same size and armament, and was built on the same model as the Vanguard. She is a twin-screw iron plated ram, and was launched in 1870. Her tonnage is 6024, and her horse power 4268. Her officers are—Rear-Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B.; Flag-Lieutenant Frederick R. Dicken; Secretary, W. B. Hutchinson; Captain William Arthur, Commander John L. Way, Navigating Lieutenant Stopford C. Tracey; Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Rev. W. Parry, M.A.; Staff-Surgeon A. Watson, M.D. The full number of hands is 544.

The following epitome of the services of the captains of the Vanguard and Iron Duke may not be uninteresting to our readers. Captain Richard Dawkins entered the navy in 1841, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant March 2, 1848. As Lieutenant he served in the *Modeste*, 18, in the Mediterranean from August, 1851, to the spring of 1855, when he became senior of the *Glatton*, 14, and remained until the close of the Russian war. In May, 1856, he was appointed senior of the *Esk*, 21, and was employed on the East India and China station until promoted to Commander, Dec. 30, 1857. He was Second Captain in the *Mars*, 80, in the Mediterranean from July, 1859, until posted, March 25, 1863; was Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., in the *Zealous*, 20, in the Pacific, from September, 1866, until paid off at Panama in January, 1870. He obtained command of the Vanguard Oct. 14, 1873.

Captain Henry Dennis Hickley entered the navy in 1840, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1847. He served in the *Persian*, 16, on the West India Station from the date of his promotion until paid off in March, 1848; and from the following May until the close of 1851 in the *Hastings*, 72; *Cambian*, 40; and *Renard*, 9, in the East Indies, and was senior of the *Argus*, 6, again in the West Indies, from December, 1852, until paid off in 1856. He was senior of the *Diadem*, 32, from August, 1857, until promoted to Commander, Aug. 26, 1858; and in June, 1859, obtained command of the *Gladiator*, 6, and towards the close of the year fell in with an American vessel, the *St. Mary*, dismantled and totally disabled, and rendered her very valuable assistance. He, however, refused any compensation. In September, 1860, on his arrival at New Orleans with the remnant of General Walker's army, he was assaulted by some gentlemen of filibustering sympathies while in company of Mr. Eastman, the Acting British Consul, on a visit to the Mayor, Mr. Monroe, in regard to the removal from the *Gladiator* of the sick and wounded men of the Walker expedition. On the paying-off of the *Gladiator*, in November, 1861, he obtained command of the *Greyhound*, and in December sailed a fourth time for the West Indies, and while at Nassau, in July, 1862, protested against the British steamer *Herald* being chased by the Federal steamer *Adirondack* to within two miles of Nassau harbour, throwing shot and shell at her all the way. The *Herald*, however, entered the harbour in safety. Captain Hickley, who was posted Feb. 16, 1864, from the *Greyhound*, was appointed additional Captain of the *Princess Royal*, 73, flagship, at China, in January, 1867; and in May assumed command of the *Adventure*, troop-ship, also at China, from which ship, however, he was compelled to invalid in April, 1868. He commanded the *Tamar*, troop-ship, from September, 1869, until May, 1872, when he obtained command of the *Hotspur*, 3, armour-plated ram, and paid her off in the following August. He has since successively commanded the *Audacious*, *Newcastle*, and *Endymion*.

The trial of Captain Richard Dawkins, by court-martial, for the loss of his vessel, commenced yesterday on board the *Royal Adelaide*, the port guardship at Plymouth. Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., second in command of the Black Sea fleet, presides over the Court; and the inquiry is likely to be prolonged.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin, at the London University, Burlington-gardens, on Wednesday, Dec. 1—the medical inspection taking place at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the previous day.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The latest reports of the insurrection against the Turkish Government in this province are not favourable to its success. A party of its allies from the neighbouring province of Serbia, which has a constitutional self-government, was crossing the frontier stream when they were stopped and dispersed by the Turks. It is said that the native princes both of Serbia and Montenegro, who owe allegiance to the Sultan, have expressed their intention to refrain from joining the revolt, though much excitement prevails among their people. They were formally warned that, if they attempted to make war against Turkey, their country would be occupied by Austrian troops. But it seems only too probable that the Turks have actually violated the Serbian frontier, and have committed acts of bloodshed and pillage upon Prince Milan's territory. Not less popular excitement continues in Dalmatia, and causes great perplexity to the Austrian Government. Arms and ammunition continue to reach Castelnuovo, and are conveyed across the Turkish frontier to the insurgents who are besieging Trebinje. We hear that an insurgent band has appeared in the defiles between Metkovich and Mostar, threatening the Turkish troops, and that reinforcements are hastening from the coast to concentrate on the Serbian frontier. An encounter is expected. The refugees who have crossed over into Austro-Hungarian territory into the Graditzka and neighbouring districts number 18,203 persons. They have brought with them 11,000 head of horned cattle, 950 horses, 5700 pigs, and 2000 sheep.

We gave last week a view of Mostar, the chief town of the Herzegovina, from a sketch by M. Charles Yriarte, of Paris. That accomplished French author is preparing a new book, descriptive of all those countries on the Adriatic shore—Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro, Bosnia and the Herzegovina. We can, in the meantime, recommend to English readers a volume recently published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, "Rambles in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," by R. H. R. It is a lively and entertaining account of those places along the sea-coast, but does not, of course, afford much information about the interior—namely, Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The last-mentioned province is the southern division of Bosnia, and derives its name, as well as its separate administration, from having formerly been governed by a Duke (in German, Herzog), who did not yield to the Turkish conquerors till 1520, whereas they had subdued Bosnia in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is a mountainous and rugged country, with a population of 183,000, two-thirds of them being Roman Catholics and Greek Christians, the remainder Mohammedans, but nearly all of the Slavonic race. The figures in costume, which appear in our second engraving, are from photographs procured there by M. Yriarte. In the middle foreground stand a man and a woman, who are a well-to-do farmer of Monastir and his wife; her jacket sleeves are richly embroidered by household industry, for such work is not to be bought with money. The rich tradesmen, and particularly the Jews, are dressed in a costly fashion, wearing ample furs in the winter season, with broad silver girdles, and many jewels or ornaments of gold. A Jewish woman is shown at the left hand side, and a middle-class Christian woman at the right hand of our Engraving. The man with a short white kilt or petticoat is a Turkish butcher, holding his great knife in his hand; he belongs to the town of Trebinje. In the other Engraving, on the same page, is belied the scene at a caravanserai, or common lodging for travellers, on the Dalmatian frontier, which is occupied for the night by a marching detachment of the Turkish army.

"THE DISCOVERY OF GREENLAND."

This picture is one of the fine views of Arctic scenery produced by the Danish artist, Carl Rasmussen, who has combined with it the ideal representation of a glorious historical event in the ancient maritime achievements of his nation. It was greatly admired, with other works of the Danish school of marine painters, Sørensen, Carl Bille, the brothers Melby, and Carl Bauge, in this year's exhibition at the Marine Picture Gallery, in New Bond-street. The particular subject of Mr. Rasmussen's great picture is noticed in the catalogue:—

"King Eric the Red, on being expelled from Iceland in the year 983, set out in his ship with about thirty-five men and some women, in order to find the land which Gunbjörn had seen from his vessel when the latter, on a voyage from Norway to Iceland, was driven westward. The land thus sought was discovered surrounded by great masses of ice, presenting beautiful and some fantastic forms, immense numbers of birds were seen, and numerous large fishes appeared in the waters." So wrote the old Norse chronicler, in words at once very plain and rich in manifold suggestiveness, in the "Saga." Influenced, we may assume, as well by the revived spirit of Arctic enterprise as by the intrinsic attractiveness of the theme itself, Carl Rasmussen has produced his artistic record of King Eric's discovery. The painter knows the aspect of Greenland well. He is at home amidst its snow-covered mountains, its ice-environmented shores, and its massive and fantastic icebergs, whether floating on its deep cold waters or still in formation amid the glaciers of its fiords and ravines. Carl Rasmussen also is familiar with every hue and tint and blending of colour that suffuses the skies, and plays upon the waters, the ice, and the mountains of Greenland. Nor is he a stranger to the descendants of the 'fishes' and the 'birds' of the 'Saga,' and to their comrades the seals and other living occupants of Greenland ice and water. As to King Eric himself, his men and women, the companions of his adventurous voyage, and their barque—for the aspect of them the artist could readily find authorities of sufficient faithfulness in many a contemporary illuminated MS. Thus qualified, Carl Rasmussen has painted a picture, large in size, glowing, and yet icy cold in colour, true both to every detail of the 'Saga' and to Greenland itself, one of those rare poems on canvas that, rising above criticism, claim to be seen that they may be understood, and to be studied if they are indeed to be appreciated."

CAPTAIN WEBB.

Captain Matthew Webb is still receiving substantial tokens of the admiration, excited in the public mind by his gallant swim across the English Channel. Recovering from the hearty and boisterous greeting he met with at the Baltic, at the Stock Exchange, and at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Captain Webb went down to Dover last Saturday and gave a dinner to Captain Toms and the crew of the lugger *Anne*, which accompanied him on his first as well as on his successful Channel swim, on Monday evening. Captain Webb was himself entertained at the officers' mess of the Royal Artillery, and afterwards attended a meeting of the working men of Dover, who presented him with a purse and an address of congratulation. We shall be happy to receive from our readers any contributions they may like to send to the Webb Testimonial Fund. A subscription-list, started by the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* is headed by the proprietor with 42s, and any sums received at the *Illustrated London News* office, 138, Strand, will be acknowledged in this paper.

NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—FROM SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF THE VALOROUS.



WHAT THE VALOROUS SAW IN THE WAIGAT STRAIT.



GODHAVEN, OR LIEVELY HARBOUR, DISCO ISLAND.



THE RITENBENK COAL CLIFFS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Everybody seems to be agreed just now that the weather, although, as a rule, splendid, is terribly depressing. Theodore Hook used to say that there were two kinds of *canicula*—"mad-dog" days and "dull-dog" days, and it is upon the latter that we seem to have fallen in this instant month of September. We pant. Our cry is for more air. Hydrophobia, happily, is not one of our symptoms; since thirst under the present sultry dispensation is chronic, and our thoughts tend continuously towards Appollinaris Water or lime-juice cordial, while others pin their faith to Sainsbury's "Number One," and the more sagacious remember that about the best remedy for constant aridity of the fauces is to drink as little as possible. It is good to bear in mind that to suck a morsel of gum arabic is much better than to swallow hastily the most tempting effervescent beverage; and, laying these words of wisdom to our hearts, it might be hinted en passant that sliced cucumber in your claret cup is a very excellent substitute for the herb borage. Why will people persist in pronouncing it as "burridge"?

Yet, at this eminently dull, dead, dejected season there is comfort in lighting here and there on something of a sparkling and revivifying nature. Mr. Roebuck's oratory at Sheffield, for example, has been immensely refreshing, and the recent and genial utterances of "the old man eloquent" concerning the harmonising influence of artistic and scientific education on the masses, really do one good to read. The spirited Sheffield folk have just opened their park, museum, and picture-gallery, and Mr. Roebuck has been talking to them about trees and the delights of landscape-painting; and the benefits which the little schoolchildren of Sheffield will derive, when they visit the museum, from the contemplation of the specimens of "geology" and "comparative anatomy" in the contents therein. I have long been passionately devoted to the study of comparative anatomy, and when I have any leisure I read and try to understand a chapter of *Cosmos*; but I frankly own that when I was a boy at school I should have infinitely preferred the most unsparing application of the cane to a visit to a museum full of bones and anatomical specimens. But the schoolboys and schoolgirls of the Victorian era are, no doubt, phenomenal young persons, and I bow to their precocious appreciation of science. Do you remember Chesterfield's exquisitely sarcastic compliment to young Master Stanhope on his progress at Westminster School in "Latin and leapfrog, Greek and pitch-farthing"? Notwithstanding all the precocity of "our boys," I very much doubt whether, if put to the vote, hockey would not carry the day over all the "ologies," and whether young master, when he is home for the holidays, would not sooner go to the play than to a scientific lecture.

Ere I dismiss Sheffield from consideration, let me entreat those who may hastily deem the letter of Mr. John Ruskin, read by Mr. W. Bragg, F.R.G.S., at a dinner given by Mr. Alderman Fisher, to be a mere outburst of capricious spleen and whimsical prejudice, to mark, and endeavour inwardly to digest, the sound and philosophic sense which underlies Mr. Ruskin's depreciation of large museums as repositories of accumulated ugliness, and his denunciations of the hideousness of the "iron capitals of the shafts" in our railway stations. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the general effect of a very huge museum, however well arranged and classified it may be, is to dull the sense of perception, confuse the memory, and perplex the mind. Did you ever spend three hours in the British Museum without having a headache? I never did. On the other hand, it is undeniable that the majority of our railway stations and nearly all the structural adjuncts of railway locomotion and traffic are most distastefully ugly and tasteless. The only answer to this is that engineers are usually not artists. If John Flaxman, instead of giving his services to Josiah Wedgwood, had taken an engagement with Boulton and Watt, or if Mr. Ruskin could have been born a generation earlier, so as to have given his inestimable advice to George and Robert Stephenson, our steam-engines and our stations might be far handsomer, from an architectural point of view, than is at present the case. There is no reason why, because a thing is meant to be useful, it should not be beautiful as well. The Colossus of Rhodes was only a lighthouse, yet it was likewise a masterpiece of modelling and bronze-work. But only fancy giving symmetry to the shaft of an ironfoundry, or æsthetic proportions to the Buoy at the Nore! What would Mrs. Grundy—or Mr. Gradgrind—say?

Yet another "refreshing" item there remains to be noted in our actual depressing condition of vapour-bathism. Everybody should read a very graphic, cheery, and practical little book, just published by "Dolphin," of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, telling, in plain but vivid language, of the "Chamel Feats of Captain Webb and Captain Boyton"—feats to which must now be added the Greenwich and Blackwall achievements of Miss Beckwith and Miss Parker. I venture, however, to think that the swimming young ladies had in future best confine the exhibition of their prowess to the domestic circle, and utilise their undoubted skill, agility, and courage in giving private lessons to ladies desirous to acquire the art of natation. It is scarcely seemly to read of young girls disporting themselves "in tightly-fitting dresses of pink lama trimmed with white in the muddy waters of the Thames, and in full view of a motley crowd of riverain roughs. Moreover, the detestable betting element seems to be creeping into these professional aquatics, and betting is the *amari aliquid* which may be guaranteed to embitter the sweetest nectar that was ever brewed.

Meanwhile "Dolphin" may be heartily congratulated on the capital summary he has drawn up of the marvellous achievements of Webb, and the most plucky and useful performances of Paul Boyton. "Dolphin," I see, alludes to the description of Cæsar's swimming apparatus, as given by Suetonius. Does not one Shakespeare, too, put into the mouth of Cardinal Wolsey certain sage remarks as to little wanton boys that swim on bladders? There is a much older allusion, likewise, to the Boyton dress in the verses of Lycophron, telling how Dardanus, in the time of Deucalion's deluge, "having his body wrapped up in skins, inflated as a leathern bottle," swam, with the aid of a paddle, from Samothrace to the coast of Troy, where he founded the city of Dardania. I would quote the original Greek, only you would deem that I had copied it from the Anthology. From Lemprière (popularly supposed to be the sole refuge of "popular" writers when they descant on things classical—as though Montfaucon, a much better "crib," had never existed) it is impossible to copy in that particular, since Lemprière says nothing whatever about the swimming feat of Dardanus. After this you may go back to your "Dolphin."

Unfounded rumours have been current as to the intention of Sir Francis Grant to resign the presidency of the Royal Academy of Arts, whose affairs he has so long, so ably, and so gracefully conducted. Sir Francis writes to the *Times* energetically to contradict a report "which for some time has been

so persistently circulated;" and, for my part, I am delighted to find that the distinguished artist, whose noble portraits form a very *libro d'oro* of two generations of the British aristocracy, has, for the present, no intention of abdicating. Contemporary art could ill spare Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. I am glad to see, too, that he dates his disclaimer from Melton Mowbray. That looks as though Sir Francis, who is as keen a sportsman as he is a painter, and who, as the Prince of Wales once remarked at an Academy dinner, handles the "brush" (reynard's) as deftly as he does the pencil, were in training for a vigorous autumnal campaign in the hunting-field.

But who is it, I wonder, that puts all these "unfounded rumours" into circulation? My correspondents very frequently ask me, "Why don't you tell us what is going to happen, the latest *on dits*, and so forth?" My invariable reply is that *Dævus sum, non Edipus*; that I am unable to guess the riddles of the day; that I do not know what is going to happen; and that the latest *on dits* are mainly fables. For a great many years past, before I have put down anything on paper, I have been accustomed to ask myself the question, "Is this true, and how do I know it to be true?" I can imagine the sneer of derision which, among certain good-natured spirits, such a statement on my part may provoke. Being at a "diplomatic" breakfast at Madrid last spring, an American gentleman was good enough to propose my health, as "the most inventive journalist of the day." I asked him mildly, at a later stage of the entertainment, what he had meant by the epithet "inventive." "Man and dog fight," he replied, with a wink. "Brummy, eh, 'Old Savage.'" Very smart. Guess they raised your salary for that." It so happened that when the "Old Savage" made his appearance in print I had been prostrated for months by a grievous malady, which had rendered me totally incapable of writing anything; and that I had never set eyes in my life on the gentleman who had written the account of the problematical encounter at Hanley. But one must take the rough with the smooth. In the Columbian Library at Seville there is a copy of the *Travels of Marco Polo*, the Venetian, marginally annotated by Christopher Columbus. Opposite one passage the immortal navigator has written the word "*Embustero*" (liar). Marco Polo was one of the earliest of special correspondents. G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

The chief characteristic of "The Hand of Ethelberta," in the *Cornhill*, is extreme cleverness. Every stroke tells, and the interest never flags for a moment. It is as yet rather felt in the shape of appreciation of the author's talent than of deep sympathy with his personages, but this may be developed in time. "Monsieur Bedeau" is a clever story, but we prefer the old Chinese legend of "The Building of the Bridge," as quaintly and fantastically pretty as any specimen of the Chinese craftsman's art. The classical scholar will note a curious analogy to an occurrence in the legend of Perseus, and the incident of the lost stone and the provision of a substitute resembles one frequent in European fairy tales. Mr. J. A. Symonds contends that the Jupiter of the "Prometheus Unbound" is not represented as an arbitrary despot, and that the ways of God would be fully justified to man if we possessed the entire trilogy. Such a conclusion is certainly in harmony with Hellenic precedent, though it must be admitted that the solution of the problem by the interposition of Hercules would probably have appeared unsatisfactory to a modern reader. Three Swedish poets who have written on "Birds of Passage"—Stagnelius, Tegner, and Runeberg—are the subjects of an interesting biographical sketch. None of them, it is to be hoped, will be judged by the obviously inadequate metrical renderings. Runeberg, a Finn, promises to eclipse the others, and to take rank as the greatest poet of Sweden. "The Planets put in Leverrier's Balance" is an account of that great astronomer's long-continued investigation into the perturbing influences reciprocally exerted by the planetary bodies, an investigation of which the discovery of Neptune was but an episode.

Macmillan has one very important article, Colonel Chesney's reflections on "The Military Future of Germany." The general result of the Colonel's considerations is that Germany is perfectly able to defeat any single enemy, but that it is doubtful whether she is a match for France and Russia in conjunction; but that even in that case she might very possibly win, unless assailed by Austria also. The blunder of the annexations has rendered a Franco-Russian alliance a highly probable contingency; so that some day Austria, so lately on the verge of ruin, may find herself the arbiter of Europe. Dean Stanley's eulogies of eminent Nonconformists are excellently intended, but look something like building the sepulchres of those whom his fathers slew. However, the Dean is as ready to praise the live Dissenters as the dead ones, and his discourse on Richard Baxter contains some admirable things. The conclusion of the biographical sketch of Savonarola is eloquent and picturesque, and Miss Phillimore's account of Tasso is neat and readable. The first part of "John Knox and his Relations to Women" details the somewhat ludicrous position in which the Reformer found himself when, after having inveighed unsparingly against "the monstrous regimen of women," he discovered that the prospects of the Reformation in England were bound up with the authority of Queen Elizabeth.

This month's instalment of "The Dilemma," in *Blackwood*, is chiefly devoted to a very spirited description of the siege of Mustaphabad by the sepy mutineers. The incidents are, no doubt, chiefly derived from experience. The same writer perhaps, enumerates the lessons of the recent summer manoeuvres, which he considers to have been most valuable, and pronounces that, except in the important particular of numerical strength, the Army was never in a more efficient condition than it is now. The rest of the contents are light and entertaining, including a pleasant sketch of North-West Pembroke, a good critical paper on "Elegies," and another of agreeable chat about books, entitled "My Study Chair."

Fraser has two important serious papers and two lively light ones. An account of the break-up of the Internationale is full of interest, and brings out the inherent defect of practical movements appealing to the support of "advanced thinkers"—that the original promoters are sure to be swamped by the confuence of allies, each intent upon his own crotchets. The writer's own crotchet, that the Communal insurrection was got up by the Ultramontanes and Bonapartists, does not commend itself to our judgment. A trenchant attack on Mr. Green's History of the English People will create a great sensation. Abundance of minor errors are certainly pointed out; but, after all, they are mostly surface blemishes—easily removed—which do not affect the pith of the book. The best of the lighter articles are on colonisation in Natal and on German boarding-schools—both very good.

Mr. Horace White, the American traveller, whose impressions of England are communicated to the readers of the *Fortnightly Review*, might, perhaps, have taken a little longer to make up his mind about us. His views, however, if somewhat superficial, are generally sensible; it would, at least, be ungracious in his English readers to deem otherwise, as he has the *bon esprit* to admire almost everything he sees. Mr. Lyall's

essay on the origin of divine myths in India is not one to be skimmed. Most deities of the Hindoo Pantheon have been usually explained as originally personifications of natural phenomena. Mr. Lyall, however, whose acquaintance with the subject is derived from intercourse with the people, considers that, in very many instances, they are derived from the apotheosis of actual historical personages, and maintains that the process is still in operation. Many eminent religious teachers in India have undoubtedly been regarded as incarnations of a deity previously acknowledged; it might not be so easy to show that a new object of worship, except among the uncivilised non-Aryan tribes, took its birth with them. Mr. Jenner gives an account of the progress of female medical education at the Swiss Universities, which seems to be regarded as satisfactory, on the whole. It is remarkable, however, that the great majority of those who avail themselves of its benefits should be Russians, a circumstance said to be explained by the great scarcity of trained midwives in their country. The most brilliant paper in the number is the chapter from Mr. Morley's life of Diderot devoted to his gigantic labours as editor of the *Encyclopædia*. Mr. Morley kindles with the congenial theme, and writes with as much energy as Diderot wrought.

The feature of the *Contemporary Review* is a triangular duel between three moralists. Professor Clifford lays it down that all duty is social, from which it seems to follow that Robinson Crusoe had no duties until he caught Friday. "P. C. W." appears to think that man is exempt from all obligation not imposed upon him by some superior power. Mr. F. Harrison's simple theory of the basis of morality is quite soothing after these rival paradoxes: it is almost verbally identical with that of the Buddhist preacher in Mr. Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan." Mr. Greg preaches the unpalatable, but wholesome and profitable, doctrine that the remission of taxation has gone quite far enough, and that future surpluses ought to be employed in substantial ameliorations of the condition of the nation. Dr. Carpenter's discourse on "ocean circulation" is very wordy; and Lord Blachford, though his tediousness is frequently relieved by sallies of common-sense frankness, is still more verbose in his confutation of Professor Huxley's suggestion that animals may be automata, which we hardly believe to have been serious with the Professor, though it has been taken up in earnest in many quarters. Mr. Grant Duff's final notes of his Indian tour are interesting, but much too hurried. Mr. Arnold concludes his review of the objections to his "Literature and Dogma," which if we took him literally, would seem to have been considered a most objectionable book. In fact, however, these essays are not so much Mr. Arnold's replies to objections brought against himself as his own objections to others, always urged with subtlety and persuasiveness.

The *Month* has several interesting papers, including a notice of that very poor creature M. d'Iderville's diplomatic exile at Athens; a memoir of Mazzini, whose great qualities extort the narrator's involuntary respect; an attack on Freemasonry; and an account of the foundation of the Ruthenian branch of the Roman Catholic Church, with which persecution seems to have had a good deal to do.

All the World Over issues its first volume complete in a neat and handsome form, and begins a second with some very clever contributions, among which the opening of another promising story by Ambrose Bierce and an interesting paper on Treves deserve especial mention.

Temple Bar, besides its serial stories, has entertaining biographical sketches of three curiously assorted characters—Strafford, Jules Janin, and Lauzun. "Smith at Trouville," a tale of a flirtation with a fair American, is very amusing, but the humour is somewhat overdone.

Tinsley puts forward a very good average number. Under the title of "Wills and Bequests," Mr. Sala contributes one of his most amusing flights of extravagance to *Belgravia*. Mr. Hatton's "True Story of Punch," in *London Society*, is worthy of Little Pedlington, all the more so for being apparently intended in perfect seriousness.

Good Words has Dean Stanley's fine funeral sermon on Bishop Thirlwall, an interesting and instructive paper on American travel by Principal Tulloch, and a very pleasing memoir of Lady Duff Gordon.

We have also received the *Argosy*, the *New Monthly*, *All the Year Round*, *Aunt Judy*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The *York Herald* states that it has been decided that York shall be one of the military centres in connection with the Localisation of the Forces Bill of the late Government. Some months ago the negotiations with the War Office were broken off; but representations have since been made and the question reconsidered, the result being that forty acres of land have been purchased in the parish of Fulford, adjoining the present barracks, and the requisite works will speedily be commenced.

Some time ago a shoemaker was fined by the Skipton magistrates for refusing to have his child vaccinated. Rather than pay the fine he went to prison for twenty-eight days. On his release from gaol last week he was met by several hundred anti-vaccinationists, who greeted him very enthusiastically, formed a procession of carriages with banners and a brass band, marched to a place where a meeting was held, and wound up by burning the committing magistrate in effigy.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in a general order respecting good-conduct medals and gratuities, points out how essential it is that every soldier who has gained this honourable recognition of his services should always feel it to be the reward of a long course of irreproachable conduct, and urges upon commanding officers to bear in mind that the best way of perpetuating this sense of the value of the distinction is to confer it only on those whose character is of the highest order.

Under the provisions of the sixteenth clause of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 38 and 39 Vict., c. 63, which is appointed to come into operation on Oct. 1 next, the following regulations have been laid down by the Postmaster-General in regard to the conveyance and delivery of such articles as are permitted by the Act to be forwarded to duly-appointed analysts as registered letters through the post:—Each packet must be addressed according to the official designation of the analyst, as "Public Analyst" or otherwise, and the nature of its contents must be stated on the front of the packet. Any postmaster at whose office a packet for a public analyst shall be tendered for registration may refuse to accept it for this purpose unless it be packed in so secure a manner as to render it at least unlikely that its contents will escape and injure the correspondence. Liquids for analysis shall be contained in stout bottles or bladders, which shall be inclosed in strong wooden boxes with rounded edges—the boxes being covered by stout wrappers of paper or cloth; and no such packet shall exceed 8 in. in length, 4 in. in width, or 3 in. in depth. No packet whatever addressed to a public analyst shall exceed the dimensions of 18 in. in length, 9 in. in width, or 6 in. in depth. The postage and registration fee on each packet must be prepaid.

NEW BOOKS.

Undoubtedly a great deal of knowledge, though of a superficial sort and akin to "cram," is to be gathered from the pages of *The Life and Growth of Language*, by William Dwight Whitney (Henry S. King and Co.). It is a work of Transatlantic origin, and it forms a volume of "The International Scientific Series," to which it lays claim to belong in the name of "linguistic science," or, to add to the already appalling number of the "ologies," of "glottology." It must not be supposed that the author is intended to be represented as lying under the very remotest suspicion of being superficial himself, or of desiring to promote the great cause of "cram;" but the apologetic tone which he occasionally feels called upon to adopt on account of the compendious form in which he has been obliged to deal with a voluminous subject seems to point to a misgiving on his own part. For what class of persons the "International Scientific Series" was projected it is impossible, without special information, to say; but the volume under consideration can hardly be regarded as either an elementary treatise for the encouragement of the beginner or an exhaustive handling of the subject for the satisfaction of the advanced student. For the former it contains, one would be disposed to think, a great deal too much, and for the latter both too much and too little. The author, in fact, seems to dip his hand into the lucky bag of languages and bring out samples enough to confuse the mere beginner, who probably never so much as heard of them before; whereas, on the other hand, the advanced student would very likely consider them too scanty to be used to any effect for the purposes of generalisation, and would desire that they should be prodigiously multiplied or entirely omitted, together with discursive remarks not wholly germane to the matter. If the object be to illustrate the "life and growth of language," an ingenious being would imagine that it would suffice to take a few of the most familiar cognate languages and trace them to their source and through their various ramifications, without troubling the reader with the peculiarities of outlandish tongues about which very little that is certain has yet been ascertained, and which it is as yet impossible to classify. However, there is a large class of readers for whom the work is eminently adapted—those readers, in fact, who, having some acquaintance with several languages and being endowed with a natural taste for linguistic matters, have neither the time nor the patience to enlist under the banner of Bopp or Grimm and fight the difficulties that confront the serious student, but, nevertheless, like to have a general idea of what progress the earnest student is making and to keep themselves upon a level with the unprofessional standard of the age. A very interesting chapter is that concerning the "Nature and Origin of Language." The question is a difficult and a delicate one to handle; and it will be seen that our author, for all his learning, acuteness, and sound judgment, sometimes makes startling assertions. For instance—"The half-grown boy now," he says at page 279, "is often a more advanced mathematician or mechanician than the wisest of the Greeks; not because his gifts are superior to theirs, but because he has only to receive and assimilate what they and their successors have wrought out for him." This sort of statement must, of course, be taken with a pretty large grain of salt; else the shade of Archimedes, to say nothing of anybody else, may be disturbed. It may be true, but it does not at once commend itself to one's mind, especially when we recollect that in sculpture and in architecture we are nowadays, by almost universal admission, a long way behind the "wisest of the Greeks." Nor can what he says, at p. 291, about deaf-mutes be accepted unhesitatingly; nobody can have watched a conversation, by signs, between deaf-mutes, and heard the curious sounds they make during the process, without fancying that their first inclination is to *speak* their thoughts. He himself seems to admit that vocal utterance is the most natural expression of mere emotion; and as to that there can be little doubt, for a deaf-mute in a rage will make unearthly noises. Besides, the old story, handed down from ancient times, of the dumb boy whose tongue-strings were loosened by terror, points, though it is obviously fabulous, to almost immemorial belief, derived from observation, in the natural impulse of the dumb to express at least their emotions in a vocal form. However, on this as well as many other subjects it will be worth while to consult the author's pages.

A reader's mind is likely to be sent rushing in quite a wrong direction by the title of *The Abode of Snow*, by Andrew Wilson (William Blackwood and Sons), unless the eye should happen to catch the explanatory sub-title, which holds forth a promise of "observations on a journey from Chinese Tibet to the Indian Caucasus, through the upper valleys of the Himalaya." The fact is that Himalaya, a Sanscrit word, is compounded of two words signifying, respectively, snow or winter, and abode or place; so that the title is sufficiently justified. As to the pronunciation of the Sanscrit word, as well known as Whitechapel to all Englishmen, we are instructed to throw the accent upon the antepenultima, in defiance of ignorant usage; and, as a general rule, we are advised to "always reverse the accents" which Englishmen put upon foreign names. Thus prepared, we will accompany the author, less laboriously on paper than by any other method, from the burning plains of India "to the loftiest valleys and almost the highest peaks" of the Himalayan range. Having reached Simla, we will halt whilst the author introduces us to certain celebrities, such as Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, and others, and gives us his opinion about them, as well as about Simla itself, considered as a sanitarium and as a means of access "to the interior of the Himalaya and to the dry elevated plains of Central Asia." We shall next learn with what outfit and appliances we are to start from Simla to the Sulej; and, in due time, we shall perform the distance, having the journey leguiled, perhaps, but hardly enlivened, by dreary anecdotes of fatal accidents. We shall then be chiefly occupied with the scenery presented by the valley of the Sulej until we come to the end of the road, "so far as it is a cut road, or, indeed, a path on which paid labour of any kind is expended." Now comes the tug of travel, and dysentery to make it worse; but "onwards, onwards let us range," and, after accomplishing work that might appal an Alpine clubman and encountering strange creatures of various sorts, let us pause to consider a "curious and revolting custom which exists all over the country of the Tibetan-speaking people." This is polyandry, which does not mean merely what the term might fairly be supposed to imply, but "must be further limited to the marriage of one woman to two or more brothers," so far as the author could discover. It is said, incredible as it may appear, to be "probably the common marriage custom of at least thirty millions of respectable people." There have been defenders, including, among others, a Moravian missionary, of this practice, as there no doubt would be, if only for the sake of argument, of any other, the missionary describing it, "not as a thing to be approved of in the abstract or tolerated among Christians, but as good for the heathen of so sterile a country." If, however, the heathen became converted, would the country become less sterile, and superabundant population less to be dreaded? And now from the desolate Chinese district, in which we may be supposed to have stopped a while for the purpose of moralising upon the mote

in the eye of our Tibetan brother, let us pass into "the not less elevated British Himalayan province of Spiti." The elevation, it is presumed, applies to the physical, not to the moral, position. We shall now see some queer rope-bridges, some extraordinary ravines, a solitary apricot-tree, and some ugly women, whom, if old enough, our author is ready to "back against the whole human race for absolute hideousness, so great as to be almost beauty of a kind." Taking "a novel route," we shall in due time reach what our author calls "the valley of glaciers," otherwise the Shigri valley, where we find "the Abode of Snow, and no mistake; for nothing else but snow, glaciers, and rocks were to be seen; and the great ice-serpents crept over into this dread valley as if they were living monsters." This is, of course, a convenient opportunity for contrasting the Alps and the Himalaya; and the conclusion arrived at is that in the latter, incomparably the superior as regards immensity, "there is not the same close union of beauty and grandeur, loveliness and sublimity, which is everywhere to be found over the Alps." We shall next find ourselves in the British province of Lahaul, whence we shall achieve a passage painfully by way of Zaskar and Sâru into "the beautiful Vale of Kashmir," which, according to some traditions, "was formerly the Garden of Eden," and where, according to our author, "the beautiful reality exceeds the somewhat vague poetic vision which has been associated with the name." But even Eden must be left, even the famous waters of Kashmir must be abandoned, and other regions must be traversed, till we "have only to take the long drive from Peshâwar across the Panjâb to Lahore, and to glide from Lahore along the railway to Bombay." And so a wonderful piece of travelling will have been safely accomplished under the guidance of a pleasant, an adventurous, and a determined writer, with the assistance of a map stowed away in the book-covers side-pocket. The "valley of glaciers," too, may be viewed on the frontispiece; and so, on the opposite page, may a vignette representing a twig-bridge, a precarious-looking object "which crosses the foaming torrent of the Sulej."

The adventures encountered during "a year in the wilderness" are supposed to be narrated in the two volumes entitled *One Life*, by Parker Gillmore (Chapman and Hall); and it would be as ungracious as it is unnecessary to question the probability, let alone possibility, of so much having happened under such circumstances in so comparatively short a time. Happily, there are few dates to complicate matters or to arouse a succession of misgivings; such dates as are given are extremely vague. Besides, in good sooth, the author, who is well known as "Ubique," and may, therefore, be presumed to have seen, and heard, and done a great deal in his time, does not fail to eke out his main story with yarn, anecdote, and retrospect. He starts from the very beginning—that is, from Liverpool; and about two months and more than sixty pages have elapsed before we are well on our way to the wilderness in company with our author, a hired white man, a coloured boy, two dogs, and some Indians, temporarily employed as baggage-carriers. At last the wilderness, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lake Ontario is reached, and the life therein is fairly begun. Henceforth there is such a narrative of sporting events, interspersed with more or less lively gossip and, peradventure, with a few moral reflections, as is believed to be singularly well adapted for the requirements of readers addicted to sport. Nor will lovers of natural history find the pages devoid of interest; for the author is not a mere slaughterer of birds, beasts, and fishes, but an intelligent and appreciative observer. He seems to have been remarkably fortunate in the society he encountered in the wilderness, where even a sanguine sojourner could scarcely expect two tawny but otherwise bewitching, mischievous, coquettish young ladies, like those whom the author christens Saucy and Fatty-plumpy, respectively, to provide him with flirtation and also to carry his luggage, "each with a fair man's load on her back," tripping along "towards the wigwams with as much ease and grace as a Regent-street beauty would with nought but her parasol to encumber her." Nor would an ordinary pilgrim in the wilderness so much as dream of falling in with a "graduate of Cambridge" who could boast of having "been living among the Blackfeet Indians for nigh twenty years." Yet our author had this advantage, not during the "year in the wilderness," but on another occasion. The graduate, who was an Englishman, and "a gentleman by birth," had gone into voluntary exile "on account of having accidentally shot his brother," but "few could have detected him from one of the aborigines, so darkened and weather-beaten had his skin become through exposure to the smoke of the camp-fire and the sun. Moreover, he had forgotten to read and write his own language—almost to speak it; and report said that no greater fiend was there in fight or one who craved more for sculps than this renegade. The latter I can well believe, from the numerous decorations each of his squaws wore, many of which, I could not help having a strong suspicion, had been stripped off white instead of red women." What a powerful witness this gentleman would have been at a late celebrated trial! Even he, however, was mortal. And what a commentary is his career upon the saying about the effect of the ingenious arts upon the habits! Of course, it may be retorted, with a great deal of truth, that emphasis must be laid upon the adverb in the assertion that "to have faithfully learned the ingenious arts mollifies and debrutalises," and that very few graduates of Cambridge, after all, carry away much tincture of polite and humanising letters. Of similar or dissimilar anecdote and gossip there is abundance in the two volumes; so that their likelihood of affording entertainment may be surmised.

What may we look for in the two volumes entitled *Recollections of Colonel De Gonneville*, edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett)? Anything in the style of the piquant "Recollections of Captain Gronow?" Well, there is a certain sort of resemblance, but there is also a very great difference; the difference between a serious, continuous, autobiographical narrative, interspersed with striking stories, and a chatty collection of reminiscences such as might be recalled to the mind of a gallant veteran on those convivial occasions and at those friendly meetings when "old men forget, yet all shall be forgot but they'll remember with advantages" the memorable deeds and sayings of themselves, and of whosoever was famous in their day. To the former category, it is almost unnecessary to formally state, belongs the "Recollections of Colonel De Gonneville," which makes its appearance in the literary arena under distinguished patronage and with a considerable flourish of trumpets. It is announced as having been "published," presumably in French, by the colonel's "daughter, the Countess de Mirabeau, with an introductory sketch by General Baron Aubert;" and its English godmother is the distinguished, or, at any rate, the very widely admired, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." A very strong element of interest pervades the personality of Colonel De Gonneville; there is the great age at which he died, and there are the peculiar circumstances under which his death took place, for he was old enough to remember the events of 1793, and "the malady that carried him off made its appearance on the very day of the Germans' entry into Nancy," during the late war; there is the fact that, in 1825, he "had married as his

second wife Mademoiselle de Bacourt, sister of M. de Bacourt, Ambassador in the reign of Louis Philippe, and legatee of Prince de Talleyrand's Memoirs;" and there is the statement, as regards the family of M. de Gonneville, that, belonging, as it does, to the oldest nobility of Normandy, it supplied the warrior who "accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and became chief of the ducal house of Northumberland, even now bearing the same arms as the Harivel de Gonnevilles." Add to these interesting particulars the noble character of the Colonel, as vouched for by Baron Ambert in the introductory sketch, and his military career, and he becomes a personage whose memoirs it is almost a duty to recommend to the notice of English readers. One anecdote, at p. 103 of the first volume, may be put at the service of "Ouida," whose critics are constantly assailing her for her tendency to represent impossibilities in the way of physical prowess. We read of an "orderly" who "one day took upon himself to smoke, and the Count told him to leave off. The orderly, who was a tall grenadier, made an impertinent answer; but it had hardly left his lips when his pipe was broken on his bleeding face; he was seized, lifted up like a child, and thrown, quite stunned, across the table where he had been sitting, by Kuminski." Now, this Kuminski, a Polish count, "was small, very well made, had a pretty figure, and was excessively powerful." He does not seem to have been addicted to curaçoa-punch; else the whole scene might have been taken from the pages of "Ouida." A malignant critic might, perhaps, reply that he would like to see the original French, as regards Kuminski, and satisfy himself whether for "small" you might not read "short," and for "pretty" figure substitute "fine" figure (*belle taille*), so that you would have such a man, with the exception of the bandy legs, as the famous "Harry Smith of the Wynd," who "fought for his own hand," and who was more powerful than the most stalwart Highlander. It would be too strong an expression, perhaps, to describe the gallant French Colonel's memoirs as being important; but they are well worth a little attention, if it were only to see how in the French army, as well as in another nearer home, "more honour than honours" may be the lot of the most deserving veteran. Of the Colonel's objects in writing his memoirs one was "to describe a military career, and to add the picture of its inseparable miseries to its attractions;" and that object has been fully effected. If the youthful imagination were likely to be deterred by the picture, that result might be attained by the picture drawn at p. 49, vol. i., of a field of battle: "It was literally covered with the dead, which, in spite of the shinking of our horses, they were obliged to tread under foot. We halted every moment, and in a hollow road where we stopped, besides the corpses beneath my horse's feet, there were others on the hedges on each side, so close to me that I could have touched them. They were perfectly naked, and their hideous wounds visible; those at the bottom of the road had been mutilated and crushed by the wheels of the artillery. Their hair generally stood on end, and their faces were dreadful. . . . This was entirely beside the notions I had given myself of the honours paid to the brave who had fallen on the field of battle." But youthful imagination is not to be deterred from war, any more than it is from sin, by pictures of the dreadful consequences: what is required is to open the blind eyes so that they may see beforehand how much more glorious is peace than war, how much more beautiful is virtue than vice; and the moral oculist finds great difficulty in performing that operation.

The enthusiastic angler who writes the picturesque and interesting papers on fishing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* has done well to reissue them in the form of a book. "Red Spinner's" welcome "Waterside Sketches" have just that hearty Waltonian smack about them that makes them particularly acceptable in the holiday seasons—acceptable to those fortunate ones in the country, or at the seaside—for the suggestions of beauty which this keen lover of nature offers them in his bright and refreshing pages; and still more acceptable to the less fortunate toilers in town, who may in fancy enjoy the babbling brook and rushing river through the medium of "Red Spinner's" pictures in pen and ink. A drawing illustrating the sentimental side of angling forms a suitable frontispiece to Mr. William Senior's "Waterside Sketches," the publishers of which are Messrs. Grant and Co.

TRADE MARKS.

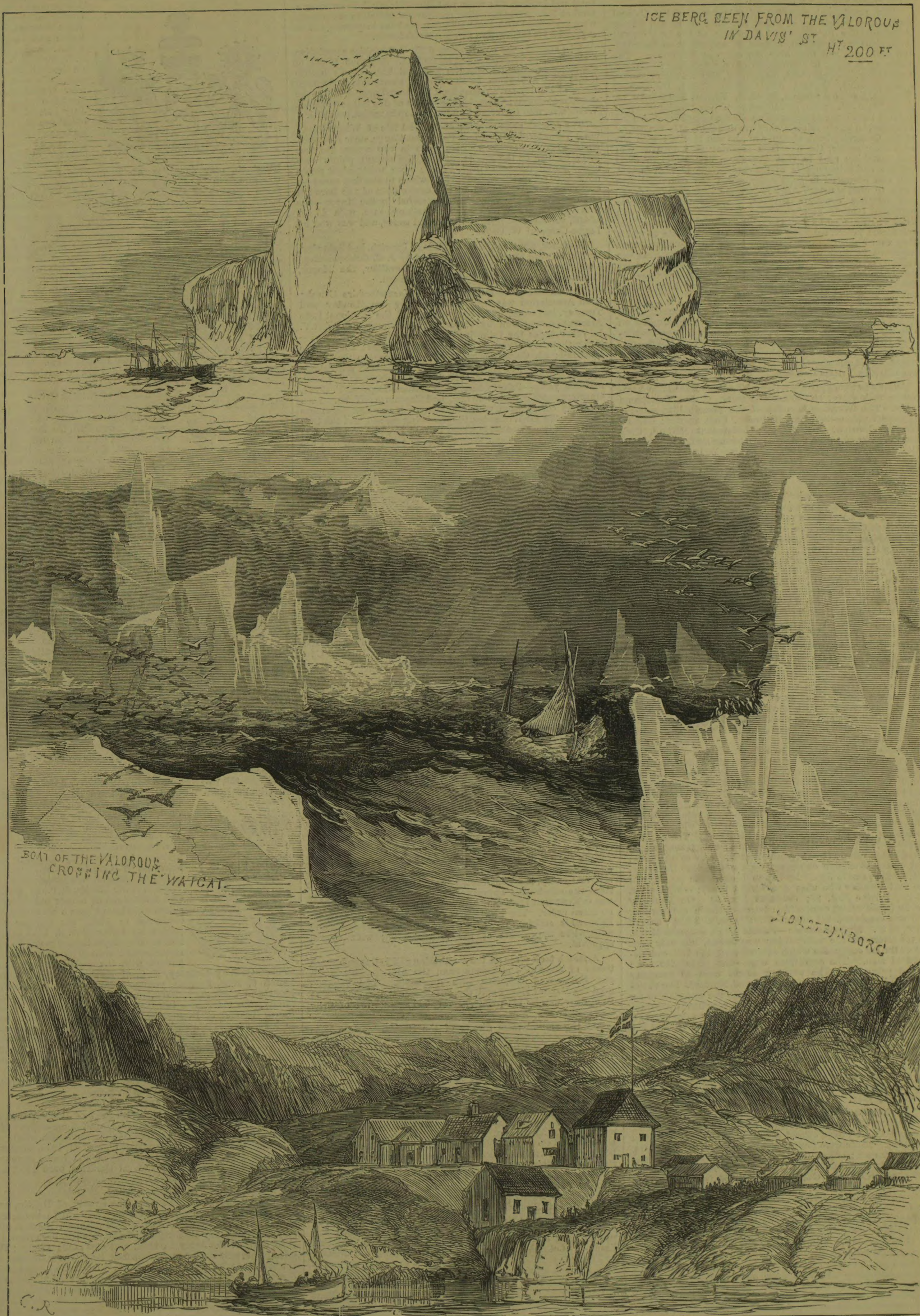
One of the last Acts passed in the recent Session was to establish a Register of Trade Marks, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and from and after July 1 next a person is not to be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade marks as defined by the Act until and unless such trade mark is registered. An office is to be established, not later than Jan. 1 next, in such manner and with such officers and at such salaries, to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, as the Lord Chancellor may, with the consent of the Treasury, direct; and the Lord Chancellor may from time to time, with the assent of the Treasury as to fees, make, and when made alter, annul, or vary such general rules as to the registry of trade marks, and as to notice to be given by advertisement before the registration, and as to the classification of goods for the purposes of the Act, and as to the registration of first and subsequent proprietors, and as to other matters deemed necessary to carry into effect the new law. A trade mark is to consist of the name of an individual or firm, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner, or a written signature or copy of an individual or firm, or a distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket. A trade mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods, and when registered is to be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the goodwill of the business concerned in such particular goods or classes of goods, and be determinable with such goodwill; but, as stated, the registration of a trade mark is to be deemed to be equivalent to the public use of such mark. The register may be rectified, and a certificate of the Registrar is to be evidence. There are eleven provisions in the Act, and the general rules to be made will simplify the mode of procedure as to trade marks.

At a full-dress parade of the 47th Regiment at Aldershot last week Colonel Lowry, C.B., who has commanded the corps for thirteen years, bade it farewell. In addressing the regiment he said he believed every change that had been effected in the Army for six years past had added to the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the Army.

Shortly after the death of the late Mr. John Candlish, M.P. for Sunderland, it was resolved at a public meeting that steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory by the erection of some suitable public memorial. That memorial it was agreed should take the form of a colossal statue. The work was given to Mr. Bacon, of Sloane-street, who completed the full-sized model in the spring of the year, and it has been cast in bronze at the foundry of Messrs. Young and Co., at Pinlco. The statue will be erected in Sunderland Park next month.



THE ALERT TOWING THE DISCOVERY THROUGH ICEBERGS: THE HIGH LAND OF DISCO IN THE BACKGROUND.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE VALOROUS.



THE VOLUNTEERS.

Competitions and inspections are still frequent, and we abridge from the dailies, chiefly from the *Standard*, some of the principal doings during the past week.

The provisional battalion of volunteers under Colonel Ommamney, consisting of about 200 men of the 2nd Surrey Administrative Battalion and sixty men of the 1st Cornwall Administrative Battalion, arrived at Aldershot on Saturday, the 28th ult., and took over the camp at Rushmoor. The following is a list of the officers of the battalion:—Colonel Ommamney, Major Arnold, Major Bull, Captain Styan (acting quartermaster), Captain Alt, Captain Elliott, Lieutenants Western, Neville Anderson, Mitchell, Vowles, Fourdrinier, G. A. Smith, A. H. Smith, and Rosewarne. On Monday the provisional battalion was inspected on Rushmoor by Major-General Primrose, to whose brigade they are attached. On the arrival of the General, about eleven a.m., he was received with the customary salute, the line then breaking into open column and marching past in that formation, afterwards in close column, and subsequently at the double. They then formed line and advanced in good order, when the command was given to form square. After re-forming line, changing front, and forming company squares, Major-General Primrose expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance and drill of the men. For the remainder of the week the volunteers performed their duties with the brigade to which they were attached, and returned home on Saturday, much improved by their week's hard work. During the time the volunteers have been doing duty at Aldershot they have gained golden opinions from all ranks of the regular forces by the thoroughly military manner in which they have carried out the work they have been called on to do.

The annual competition for the Lambert challenge cup, held by the left wing of the Queen's (Westminster), took place on Tuesday week, at Wormwood-scrubbs, between six representatives from each of the four companies entitled to shoot—viz., G, I, L, and M. The I company won the cup, G company were second, and M company third. The drinking-horn given annually was taken by Private Collings.

The first annual prize meeting of the Post-Office Rifle Association took place, on Wednesday week, at the Tottenham range. The following is a list of the principal winners:—Aggregate prizes—Sergeant H. Smith, Civil Service; Colour-Sergeant Newlyn, Civil Service; Lieutenant Mitford, Civil Service. Range prizes, 200 yards:—Private Bennett, 49th Middlesex; Sergeant Dwane, 49th Middlesex. 500 yards: Sergeant Newlyn, Civil Service; Private C. W. Potter, Civil Service. 600 yards: Colour-Sergeant Barker, 49th Middlesex; Sergeant H. Smith, Civil Service.

The annual prize meeting of the London Brigade at Rainham was brought to a close yesterday week, after having occupied a week. Many valuable prizes are contributed by the various City companies, and the following is the result of the principal competitions, giving the chief winners. The shooting began on Saturday, the 28th ult., for the first stage of the aggregates, and was resumed and concluded on the following Monday. £15 15s., Private M'Dougall; £10 10s., Privates Smith, Wyatt, Saw, Howkins, Hayes, and Runtz; £7 7s., Private Fletcher. The company silver medal winners are: A, Private Lacey; D, Private M'Dougall; E, Private Saw; F, Corporal Mardell; G, Private Hood; H, Private H. Smith; K, Private Watts; N, Sergeant Preston; O, Private Howkins; P, Private W. S. Smith; and Q, Private Fletcher. Private Hood and Private M'Dougall, having made the highest scores in the first stage, take the extra prizes—viz., £5 5s., and a dressing-case. On Monday, the only other event decided was the rifle match. The highest scorers were Sergeant Poulter and Private Hamerton. On Tuesday the skirmishing contests were held. The first was for a cup, value £21 5s., and the entrance fees. The highest scorers were Private Page, Corporal Cuthbert, and Private Adams. The second series was for two prizes, value £10 10s. and £5 5s., and the highest scorers were Q. M. S. Stuckey and Private Page. On Wednesday the competitions were decided as follows:—No. 5 competition: first prize, £8 8s.; second prize, £4 4s.; third prize, entrance money—Private Hayes, Sergeant Smallman, Corporal Mardell. No. 6 competition, the Cripplegate Ward challenge trophy: first prize, the challenge trophy, with £10 10s., won by Corporal Mardell. No. 7 competition: first prize, value £10 10s., and the Haberdashers' Company challenge cup, value £10 10s. (this cup becomes the property of the member who first wins it twice); second prize, £5 5s.—Lieutenant Yalden, 24; Sergeant Munn, 24. No. 8 competition: first prize, Colonel Ward's cup, value £15—Corporal Mardell. No. 9 competition: first prize, challenge cup given by the Grocers' Company, £21, with a prize of 5 gs. (this cup to become the property of the first member who wins it a second time); second prize, £2 2s., Private Ball, 23; Sergeant Rix, 23. On Thursday No. 10 (rapid firing) competition began at ten in the morning and was continued till dusk:—First prize, £12 12s.; second prize, £5 5s. Highest scores:—Private Page, Sergeant Munn. In the afternoon the volley-firing was begun, but only four out of the six companies which entered sent the full complement of men. The conditions were—first prize, £10 10s.; second prize, £5. The winning scores were—O company (Captain Wadd's) and K company (Captain Norton). The shooting was brought to a close on Friday with the competition for the gold medal of the brigade, which this year has a substantial prize attached to it in the shape of a money prize of 20 gs. Only the twenty highest scores in the aggregates and the silver-medal winners were allowed by the conditions to compete, the ranges being 300, 500, and 600 yards, ten rounds 300 yards from the shoulder, any position at the last two ranges. The contest began at 3.30, and at the close Corporal Mardell was declared the winner, with 91 points, which places him in the proud position of champion shot of the brigade for the ensuing year.

The 1st Sussex Artillery held their annual carbine competition at Sheepcote Valley range on Saturday last. The amount of prizes offered was £120, for which 109 men competed. There were four competitions—two at 200 yards, seven shots each; one at 300 yards, seven shots each; and one at 400 yards, seven shots each. The first three winners in the first competition were Gunner Barnard, 26 points; Corporal Peggs, 26; Gunner Arris, 25 points. In the second competition Battery Sergeant-Major Hilton, 26; Gunner Lindfriend, 25; Gunner Durrant, 24. In the third competition, Sergeant Carpenter, 23; Sergeant-Major Potter, 23; Gunner Budger, 23. In the fourth competition, Davey, 26; Gunner Budger, 25. Forty-six prizes were offered in the law competition.

A match between fifty men of the Queen's (Westminster) and an equal number of the 1st Hants Administrative Battalion took place at Winchester on Saturday last. The former won by 126 points, having made the highest score on record in any match of anything like equal proportions. The respective numbers of points made were 2931 and 2855.

The Pembroke Rifles, consisting of the 1st Haverfordwest, 1st and 2nd Pembroke, 1st Cardigan, and 1st, 2nd, and

5th Carmarthen Corps, under command of Major Stokes, were inspected, on Monday week, by Colonel Redmond, C.B., commanding the 24th Brigade Depot at Haverfordwest. The inspection state was as follows:—Officers, 23; sergeants, 45; band and buglers, 44; rank and file, 639; staff, 7—making a total of 758. After marching past several battalion movements were performed with great precision, and the inspecting officer expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen.

The annual prize competition of the Oxfordshire association took place, on Monday week, at Oxford. Sergeant Webb, of the Oxford City Rifles, won the National Association's bronze medal and £15 given by the county association; Corporal Jones, of Henley-on-Thames, took the second prize of £10 in the same competition; Colonel Noilt's prize of £10 fell to Sergeant Webb also, who therefore, in addition to the medal, won £25.

The annual prize meeting of the 2nd Isle of Wight (Newport) Volunteers was held at Parkhurst Range, near Newport, on Monday week. The shooting was in two series, the first being decided on the merits, and in the second points were added for attendance at drill. There were thirty-eight prizes offered for competition, the first of which in the first series—a challenge vase, presented by the corporation of the borough of Newport, with a valuable prize added by the Mayor—was won by Sergeant W. Arnell. A challenge vase, with £5 5s. added, was the first prize in the second series, and was won by Lance-Corporal W. Organ.

A dinner, given to the 1st Suffolk, at Ipswich, last Saturday, by Mr. Edward Packard, was attended by J. C. Cobbold, Esq., high steward of the borough, Mr. Chevallier, the Mayor, Captain Alderson, and many other gentlemen.

The annual prize meeting of the Worcestershire County Rifle Association was held at Hartlebury on Monday and Tuesday, last week. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Private T. Whitmore, 7th W.R.V. In other series the following were the principal winners:—Seven shots at 200 yards—£5, Sergeant F. Pugh; £4, Private Husband; £3, Colour-Sergeant Jeff; £2, Surgeon Grewecock. Seven shots at 500 yards—£5, Private Middleton; £4, Private S. Hackett; £3, Private J. O'Neil. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards—Private Middleton, Lance-Corporal T. Bond, Quartermaster-Sergeant Bragg, and Captain A. Webb. In a company competition with ten men each the first prize was taken by the 1st Worcester, the 8th being second, and the 18th third. In the Association prizes Private Hackett and Surgeon Grewecock were first and second with 56 points each, and the Yeomanry and Artillery prizes were won respectively by Corporal Woodward and Sergeant-Major Davis.

At the Sandwell Park range the 3rd Staffordshire Administrative Battalion held their annual prize meeting. The principal winners were as follows:—£5, Private Woodward; £4, Sergeant Weatherby; £3, Corporal Thomas. Range prizes were taken by Sergeant Lakin, Corporal Thomas, and Lance-Corporal Ault.

On Monday and Tuesday last week, at Halifax, the 4th West York held their annual competition. The company prizes and medals were won by Corporal Taylor, Corporal Musther, Colour-Sergeant Hannay, Corporal Atkinson, Sergeant Robinson, and Corporal Tong. The principal winners of battalion prizes were as follows:—£8, Private Berwick; £7, Sergeant Quigley; £5, Private Baxendale. Ladies' prizes: £5, Colour-Sergeant Payne. Townsman's Challenge Cup and £5, Corporal Tong; £5, Colour-Sergeant Greenwood. A silver cup was won by Corporal Tong; and the Brewers' Challenge Cup, with £5 added, by Private Mitchell. The Mayor's Cup was won by Private Browne, and the Borough Members' prize by Private Stewart.

On Tuesday week, at Altrich, a match took place between teams of twenty-four men each of Lancashire volunteers, composed respectively of men who had served fourteen years and upwards and seven years and under. The result was that the old hands won by 43 points, scoring 1499, against 1456 made by their juniors. On the same day the Altrich morning challenge cup was won by Lieutenant Joynson, 1st L.E.V.

The annual inspection of the first Newcastle Engineer Volunteers took place in the Cricket Field, Bath-road, Newcastle. The inspecting officer was Major Newsome, R.E. Major Newsome rode down the ranks and inspected the equipment, &c., of the men; and afterwards Captain Commandant Charles Palmer put the corps through the manual and firing exercises, which were well and smartly executed. After a most exhaustive drill and searching examination, the corps was formed up and marched back to the drill-shed. During the day Major Newsome inspected the field works, &c., erected during the past few months by the corps, consisting of a sunken battery, hasty intrenchments, and rifle-pits. Generally, from the substantial appearance of the works thrown up, it was evident that the practical knowledge of the corps was of no mean order. The inspecting officer expressed to Captain Palmer his satisfaction with what he had seen, the smart and soldier-like appearance of the men meeting with special approval.

A match took place on the Cambuslang Rifle Range between teams of seventeen sergeants from the 31st Lanark Rifles and the second battalion 13th Regiment. The regulars used the Martini Henry and the volunteers the Snider. The volunteers won by 127 points, scoring 858 against 731 of their antagonists.

At the annual mess dinner of the Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteers—Colonel Findlay, of Easterhill, presiding—the officers and their friends assembled to the number of about 120. After dinner the following gentlemen presented to the battalion the cups:—Mr. Humphrey Ewing Crum-Ewing, of Strathleven, Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, cup, value 50 gs., for shooting; Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, member for the county, cup, value 100 gs., for the best-drilled company; Mr. Peter Denny, Helenslee, cup, value 100 gs., for shooting; and Mr. J. W. Burns, Kilmahew, cup, value 50 gs., for the best appearance at inspection. In presenting these cups, the donors all intimated their willingness to replace them when they had been won on the conditions laid down—viz., two years, not necessarily in succession. The winners of the cups this year are:—Lord Lieutenant's Cup: 5th Corps (Alexandria), Captain Turnbull. Member's Cup: Cardross Corps, Captain Calder. Mr. Denny's Cup: 5th Corps (Alexandria), Captain Turnbull. Mr. Burns's Cup: 13th Corps (Milngavie), Captain McGregor. Major Dennistoun gave a money prize of 50 gs., to be won two years, not necessarily in succession, which was won by Private Errol, of the 10th Corps (Kirkintilloch), Captain Findlay. Colonel Findlay was presented during the evening by Major Dennistoun, on behalf of the officers, honorary members, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion, with a life-size portrait of himself and favourite charger, as a mark of their esteem for him. The likeness, which is an excellent one, is by Mr. A. Glasgow, London.

An important discovery of coal has been made on the estate of the Cannock and Huntingdon Colliery Company.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD GRANTLEY.

The Right Hon. Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, in the county of York, and High Steward of Alerton and Guildford, F.S.A. and F.H.S., J.P. and D.L., died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Womersley Park, near Guildford. His Lordship was born July 14, 1793, the eldest son of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, by his wife, Caroline

Elizabeth, only daughter of James Balmain, Esq., and was grandson of Fletcher, first Lord Grantley, for several years Speaker of the House of Commons. Lord Grantley, whose decease we record, was educated at Sandhurst and served in the Grenadier Guards. He was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (where he was wounded), and led a storming party at Peronne. He succeeded his uncle, as third Lord Grantley, Nov. 12, 1822, and married, July 26, 1825, Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Beechey, but had no issue. The title consequently devolves on his nephew, Thomas Brinsley Norton, now fourth Lord Grantley, only surviving son of the late Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, and for many years a magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, by Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan, his wife (the distinguished novelist), granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The present Lord Grantley was born Nov. 14, 1831, and married, at Florence, Aug. 1, 1854, Maria Chiara Elisa Federigo, of the Island of Capri, Italy, by whom he has issue. (We have engraved a portrait of the late Lord Grantley, from a photograph by Maull and Co.)

SIR R. B. WILLIAMS-BULKELEY, BART.

Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, tenth Baronet, of Penrhyn, in the county of Carnarvon, died at Baron Hill, his fine seat near Beaumaris, on the 28th ult. He was born Sept. 23, 1801, the eldest son of Sir Robert Williams, ninth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel Park, Denbighshire, and was grandson of Sir Hugh Williams, eighth Baronet, by Emma, Viscountess Dowager Bulkeley, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Rowlands, Esq., of Nant. The Cambrian family of which he was a descendant is one of the most ancient and distinguished in Wales. Sir Richard, who succeeded his father, Dec. 1, 1830, assumed, by Royal license, June 26, 1827, the additional surname and arms of Bulkeley, on becoming possessed of the property of Viscount Bulkeley. He married, first, May 27, 1828, Charlotte Mary, daughter of William Lewis Hughes, Esq., of Kinnel Park (afterwards Lord Dinorben), but by her (who died May 11, 1829) he had no issue. He married, secondly, Aug. 20, 1832, Maria Frances, only daughter of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, by whom he leaves three surviving sons, the eldest being now Sir Richard Mostyn Lewis Williams-Bulkeley, eleventh Baronet, of Penrhyn, late Captain Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The late Sir Richard was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Carnarvon from 1851 to 1866, and served as High Sheriff of Anglesey, 1870. He was M.P. for Beaumaris, 1830 to 1833; for Anglesey, 1833 to 1837; for Flint, 1841 to 1847; and again for Anglesey, 1847 to 1868. The late Captain Robert Williams, so long associated with the Viceregal Court of Dublin, was a younger brother of Sir Richard.

SIR GLYNNE E. WELBY-GREGORY, BART.

Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, third Baronet of Denton, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 23rd ult., at Denton Hall, near Grantham. He was born June 26, 1806, the eldest son of Sir William Earle Welby, second Baronet, M.P., by Wilhelmina, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Spry, Esq., Governor of Barbadoes, and was grandson of Sir William Earle Welby, M.P., of Denton (the descendant of a very old Lincolnshire family), on whom a baronetcy was conferred in 1801. Sir Glynne succeeded his father Nov. 3, 1852, and in 1861 took by Royal license the additional surname and arms of Gregory, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Gregory Gregory, Esq., of Harlaxton. He married, March 6, 1828, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, and leaves a large family, the eldest son being now Sir William Earle Welby, fourth Baronet of Denton, M.P. for South Lincolnshire, born in 1829, who is married to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Wortley, only daughter of the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, and has issue. The late Baronet, who was educated at Rugby, and Oriel College, Oxford, sat in Parliament for Grantham from 1830 to 1857. He served as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1860, and was for a time Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Lincolnshire Militia.

THE COUNTESS OF BUCHAN.

The Right Hon. Agnes Graham, Countess of Buchan, died on the 2nd inst., at 107, Belgrave-road, aged forty-eight. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late James Smith, Esq., of Craigend, Stirlingshire; was married, April 27, 1849, to David Stuart Erskine, present Earl of Buchan, and leaves issue two sons, Shipley Gordon Stuart, Lord Cardross, born 1850, and Albany Mar Stuart, born 1852.

GENERAL HALL.

Henry Hall, Esq., of Merville, in the county of Dublin, and Knockbrack, in the county of Galway, General in the Army, C.B., J.P., who died at his seat, near Dublin, on the 21st ult., gained his military distinction in India. He was born Sept. 11, 1789, entered the Army in 1804, and saw much service; the most important work he accomplished being the reduction of the Mairs, a wild and warlike race. He became successively Commissioner, Superintendent, and Governor of Malwarra; and succeeded, by his kindness, justice, and firmness, in transforming the worst tribe of India into the best. In 1838 he received the insignia of C.B. General Hall was second son of the Ven. Francis Hall, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh. He married, Oct. 3, 1827, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late General Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

MR. WILSON, M.P.

Fuller Maitland Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, J.P., recently elected M.P. for West Suffolk, died, on the 4th inst., at his seat near Bury St. Edmunds. He was born Aug. 27, 1825, the eldest son of the late Henry Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, also M.P. for West Suffolk, by Mary Fuller, his first wife, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and was grandson of Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Highbury-hill, Middlesex, who purchased the estate, manor, and living of Stowlangtoft. Colonel Wilson was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1847, and took his M.A. degree in 1850. He served as High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1853, and was returned to Parliament for the western division of that county in June last. He married, April 20, 1852, Agnes Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir R. T. Kindersley, by whom he leaves issue.

MR. H. M. FEILDEN, M.P.

Henry Master Feilden, Esq., of Wotton Park, J.P., D.L., hon. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st (Royal) Lancashire Militia, lord of the manor of Blackburn, and M.P. for that town since 1869, whose death is just announced, was born in 1818, the eldest son of the late Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Wotton Park, also M.P. for Blackburn, by Frances Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Streynsham Master, Rector of Croston. He married, first, June 27, 1843, Caroline, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., and, secondly, 1864, Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. John Fox, of Haverigg. As he leaves no male issue, his next brother, Colonel Randle Joseph Feilden, late 60th Rifles, becomes heir-male of the family of Feilden of Wotton, which claims to be of the same origin as the noble house of Denbigh.

The deaths are also announced of Lady Townshend Farquhar, at Grasmere, in her eighty-third year; of Lady Isabella St. John, at Hampton Court Palace, aged eighty-three, the last survivor of the large family of the fourth Duke of Grafton; of the Dowager Lady Clinton, who was for some years a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide; of the Hon. Margaret Alice Drummond, second daughter of Viscount Strathallan, aged thirty-three; of Sophia (née Dubouché), Dowager Lady Berwick, widow of Thomas Noel, second Lord Berwick, who died at Leamington, on the 29th ult., aged eighty-one; of Robert James Chaplin, Esq., formerly of Forest-hill, J.P. for Kent and D.L. for London, who died at his residence, Beechwood, Deal, on the 28th ult., in his sixty-ninth year; of Sir Thomas Macdonald Miller, Bart., which occurred at Folkestone on Saturday last, at the early age of twenty-nine years; and of Sir George Dunbar, Bart., at Ackergill Tower, Wick, in his seventy-eighth year.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS OF 1875.

The arrangements for the annual Church Congress, which will be held this year at Stoke-on-Trent, have been completed, and it will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 5, with sermons by the Bishop of Rochester and the Bishop of Ontario.

After service the meeting will adjourn to the Congress Hall, where the Bishop of Lichfield, the president for the year, will deliver the inaugural address.

The following will be the principal subjects discussed, with the names of the leading speakers:—Tuesday, Oct. 5, "Communion between Home and Colonial Churches," Bishop of Edinburgh, Bishop of Melbourne, Professor Salmon; "Drunkenness," Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., M.P.; "Women's Work in the Church," the Rev. T. T. Carter (Clew), Canon Gore; "Charity Organisation and Destitute Children," Mr. Henry Longley, the Rev. J. F. Kitto (White-chapel), Mr. C. P. Bosanquet.

Oct. 6, "Religious Education in Elementary Schools and Board Schools," Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, the Earl of Harrowby; "Missions and Missionary Bishoprics," the Rev. Dr. Maclear, the Rev. H. Rowley, the Rev. T. Valpy French; "The Popular Arguments of Unbelief," Archdeacon Perchell, the Rev. R. Maguire, Mr. R. H. Hutton; "Free and Open Churches," the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Dean of York, Sir T. P. Heywood; "Ecclesiastical Dilapidations," Archdeacon Emery, Rev. Dr. Massingham; "Funeral Reform," Rev. Dr. Collis, Rev. Prebendary Davies; "Church Work amongst the Deaf and Dumb," Dr. Buxton, Rev. S. Smith; "Church Work in the Army," Archdeacon Wright, Farrier-Major Terry, Rev. J. C. Edgill; "Church Work among Boatmen," Canon Barclay, Mr. G. Smith.

Oct. 7, "Lay Agency," the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Salt, M.P., Rev. Canon How; "Revival Movements," Rev. R. Twigg, Rev. J. Oakley, Rev. R. M. Greer, Rev. W. T. Paton; "Recent Explorations in Bible Lands," Rev. Canon Tristram, Professor Palmer, Rev. Canon George Williams; "Instruction in Universities and Higher Schools," Rev. E. H. Perowne, D.D., Rev. W. Ince, Rev. Canon Cornish; "The Episcopate and Cathedral Institutions," Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the Dean of Chester; "The Supply of Clergy," Rev. Canon Curteis, Rev. A. W. M. Christopher; "Children's Services," Rev. H. Brass, Rev. G. Everard; "Special Preachers," Rev. Canon Tilcombe, Major Drake, Rev. R. W. Corbet.

Oct. 8, "Personal Holiness," Earl Nelson, the Dean of Lichfield, Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rev. Canon Money, Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton; "Religious and Devotional Books," Rev. Canon King, Rev. Dr. Farrar, Mr. J. M. Clabon; "Hymns and Hymn Singing," Rev. J. Ellerton, Rev. S. J. Stone, Mr. E. J. Hopkins; "Pastoral Work," the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, Rev. Prebendary Cadman, Rev. Prebendary Clarke, Rev. E. T. Leete.

Last Saturday the Speaker gave his harvest home at his Glynde estate. The right hon. gentleman is on the Continent, and the chair was taken by his son, Lieutenant T. Brand, R.N. Not only the labourers on the farm assembled at the festive board, but the school children also partook of dinner. Mrs. Thomas, daughter of the Speaker, together with the Misses de St. Croix, daughters of the Vicar, attended to their wants. The afternoon was spent in a variety of sports.

The annual feast of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company took place on Thursday week. In the morning the members attended Divine service at the parish church, and afterwards went in procession to the Townhall, where the Master Cutler elect, Mr. Alderman Tozer, managing director of Sanderson Brothers and Co. (Limited), was sworn in in the usual way. The principal guests at the Cutlers' feast in the evening were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and the Hon. John Hall, of the New Zealand Legislature. Alderman Tozer presided. In reply to the toast of the neighbouring nobility, the Duke of Norfolk spoke. Lord Wharncliffe responded for the House of Lords. The toast of the House of Commons called forth speeches from Mr. Starkey and Mr. Roebuck, the latter of whom made a spirited defence of the House of Commons and personally defended himself from the charge of political inconsistency. The measures he advocated when he began his career he had seen accomplished, and he was satisfied.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A E STURD, P H B, G J SLATER, E P O'B, J M M.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall have prompt attention.

THE WHITE HART.—Black's first move was obviously a misprint for 1. Kt to K 5th, after which all is plain sailing.

HENRY.—But what if Black play 1. P takes P?

J B A H Q, Wignmore-street, N S M.—Problem No. 1644 cannot be solved by 1. P takes Q. Look at the position again.

MILTON HALL.—You are very wide of the mark.

G F G.—Problem No. 1645 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q B 3rd.

T. KEYSER V. N.—There is no solution by 1. Q takes Kt.

H. HUNTER.—Black's first move should be Kt to K 5th, not K to K 5th, as you suggest. If White then move 2. Q to Kt 3rd he must inevitably force mate next move, as a little examination will show.

MISS JANE D.—Your former letter did not come to hand.

J M M.—Will you kindly favour us with a duplicate copy of a problem you sent us some time ago. The adhesive pieces have become detached, and we cannot make out the position. The first move was K to Q sq.

R W S.—We really know nothing of the new West-End Chess Club, except that it is in a fair way of being started.

A E S.—We will look up the problems referred to. We are afraid, however, they were put aside as not being quite up to our standard.

INQUIRER.—The British Chess Association is, we fear, both defunct and insolvent.

C H R.—A letter addressed to Simpson's Divan will, doubtless, find him.

MEMBER.—The key move is 1. Q to R 5th, followed, if Black moves his King, by 2. P to Q 4th (ch). If Black play 1. P to Kt 5th, White replies with 2. K to Kt sq.

F W LORD.—If you will furnish us with an unequivocal contradiction to the statement, which we had on the authority of one of the sub-committee, we shall be happy to insert it; but you cannot expect us to publish such a half-hearted denial as that contained in your letter.

PROBLEM NO. 1644.—Additional correct solutions received from A J L, Edme Simonot, W F Payne, S E Tomkins, Latta, A J H, Miss Jane D, Emile F, Pronasac, Baz, H Veldon, Paris, W P H, Peleu, W H B, R W S, A Chatterton, R F, J A S, J W V, J Pearson.

PROBLEM NO. 1645.—Correct solutions received from Miss Jane D, W F Payne, J Sowden, E H V, E H H V, W H Carlyon, I S T, F Mills, J G C, H Schleusner, Borsco, Latta, Baz, Pagoda, R W S, Barscobe, W P, East Marden, E P O'Brien.

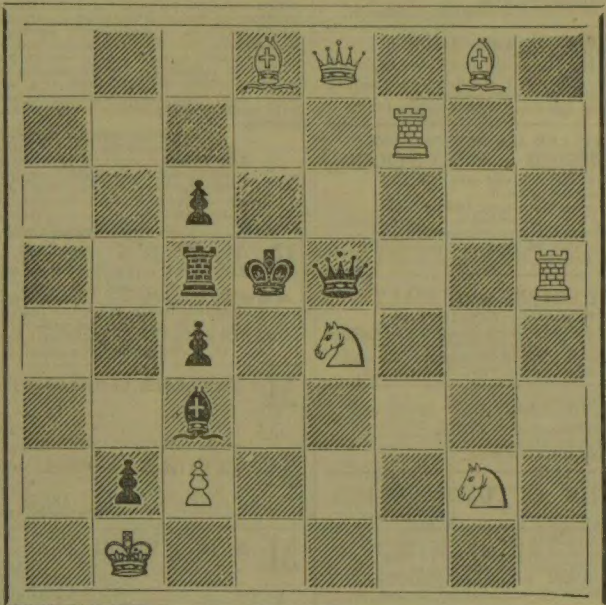
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1645.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to R 3rd P takes P
2. R to R 5th Anything
3. Q mates accordingly

PROBLEM NO. 1647.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS AT GLASGOW.

In the following Game, which was played at the recent meeting of the Counties Chess Association, Messrs. Bird and Macdonnell consulted against Messrs. Blackburne and G. B. FRASER.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Messrs. B. and M.) BLACK (Messrs. B. and F.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th B to Kt 2nd
5. Castles P to Q 2nd
6. P to B 3rd P to K R 3rd
7. Q to Kt 3rd
We prefer the old-fashioned move of
7. P to Q 4th.
8. P to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
9. Kt to R 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd B to Q 2nd
11. Q to B 2nd Castles
12. P to Q Kt 3rd B to K Kt 5th
This at first sight promises well, but it is not so good a move as it looks.
13. Kt to B 4th P to Q 4th
14. B to R 3rd
On the conclusion of the game, Messrs. Bird and Macdonnell expressed an opinion that they ought to have played 14. Kt takes Kt (ch), followed by 15. P takes P.
15. P to K 5th Q to K 3rd
16. Kt to R 5th Q to K B 3rd
17. Q R to K sq K to Kt sq
18. P to Q Kt 4th B to K 3rd
19. Q to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd
20. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th
21. B takes Kt
The result of too many cooks is proverbial. Untrammelled by the responsibility of partnership, either of the players would, doubtless, in a single encounter have played 21. K R to Q Kt 3rd, and then Kt to Q B 4th, giving up the "exchange," if Black played Kt to K 6th.
22. Kt from Q 2nd B takes B
23. Kt to B 5th B to Q B sq
24. Q to Q B 2nd Kt takes Kt
25. Kt P takes Kt K to R sq
26. R to Kt sq Q to K 3rd
At this point Mr. Macdonnell was compelled to withdraw from further participation in the contest, in order to play in the handicap. Mr. Bird, whose genius for attack is innate, forthwith attempts by a characteristic coup d'état to win a game which legitimately should have been drawn, and pays the inevitable penalty.
27. Q to Q 2nd K R to K sq
28. R to Kt 2nd P to Q B 3rd
29. K R to Kt sq R to K 2nd
30. Q to Q sq
At this point the game was adjourned; but Black have obviously a winning position. The terminating moves are very cleverly played by Messrs. Blackburne and Fraser.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following quaint little Skimish occurred recently at the Norwich Chess Club, between Mr. HOWARD TAYLOR and an AMATEUR.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H. T.) BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q 3rd
4. P to K 5th B to B 2nd
and White forced mate in seven moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, dated April 21, 1866, June 24, 1871, and Nov. 14, 1873, of Mrs. Mary Price, late of Wood-hatch, Reigate, the widow of Mr. William Price, of the same place, who died May 13 last, has been proved by John Iliffe, Charles Armstrong, William Woodridge, and John Arthur Iliffe, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Sussex County Hospital, £500; to the Reigate Cottage Hospital and the Surrey Dispensary, £300 each; to the Ophthalmic Institution in London, the Truss Society, and the Female Orphan Asylum, £200 each; to the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Medical Benevolent Society at Epsom, the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Boys at Redhill, Reigate, and the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, £100 each, all free of legacy duty. There are very numerous other legacies; and the residue of her property she leaves to her godson, Charles Armstrong.

The will, dated March 21, 1871, of Miss Martha Ann Gunter, late of No. 41, Edgware-road, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Oliver Richards, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix gives her residence, with the furniture, between her servants, Ann Preece and Frances Preece, and legacies of £5000 each; and the residue of her estate to her solicitor and friend, Mr. Oliver Richards.

The will and six codicils of Mr. Charles James Kilpin, late of No. 33, Ossington-street, Bayswater, who died on July 29 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by John James and William Henry Iremonger, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator bequeaths to or in favour of such one or more of the ragged schools and institutions for the reformation of unfortunate females established in the metropolis, in such manner and proportion as his executors in their uncontrolled discretion may think fit, £200; for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Kingsclere, Hants, £200; to the Hampshire Hospital, and the University College Hospital, Gower-street (in the latter institution he states that he once received considerable benefit), £100 each; to the Masonic Boys' School, the Masonic Girls' School, the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Hospital of St. Louis at Boulogne, and for the benefit of the poor of the district of Christchurch, Camberwell, £50 each. There are other legacies, including £100 per annum to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Grieve; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his great-nephew, the said William Henry Iremonger.

The late Captain Edward John Ottley, of the Conservative and Junior United Service Clubs, who died a bachelor in June, 1872, and who had inherited "the Werner Ottley collection of pictures," left the whole of his property to accumulate until the youngest of his four nephews and nieces had attained twenty-one, an event which has recently happened. The register books of the Court of Probate show that the testator left the following special direction:—"I give and bequeath to my cousin, the Rev. Charles M'Mahon Ottley (Vicar of Newport Pagnell, in the county of Buckingham), to my friend John Hassard, of Great George-street, Westminster, and to the Rev. Thomas Helmore, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, all my plate and pictures, and also all my coins, articles of virtue, musical instruments, books, engravings, china, glass, furniture, linen, &c., upon trust that they may said trustees and executors shall divide the same (in their absolute discretion) into seven parts of as nearly equal value as may be, and shall stand possessed of the same, as to three of such seventh parts, for my nephew Warner Ottley (a Lieutenant in the Queen's Bays); as to two other seventh parts for my nephew Edward John Ottley; as to one other seventh part for my niece Mary Louisa Ottley; and as to the remaining seventh part thereof, to my niece Charlotte Frances Ottley (now Mrs. Maurice Day); the right of priority of selection of the seventh parts constituting the share of each legatee to be determined by lot, under the direction of the said Charles M'Mahon Ottley, John Hassard, and Thomas Helmore, whose decision in any matter relating to the division or allotment of the said effects shall be conclusive upon all the parties interested therein." Upon the death of the testator, in 1872, the whole of this valuable collection was placed under the care of Messrs. Banting and Sons, of St. James's-street, who recently, by the direction of the executors (and with the assistance of experts), arranged the lots in seven different rooms; and we hear that the four ladies and gentlemen entitled met the executors in London during last week, and the only fair way of deciding "the right of priority of selection by lot" was advised by counsel to be by throwing for the same. The ladies, who were only entitled to one-seventh each, won the first and second choice. Some of the pictures are, we are informed, likely to be offered to the forthcoming winter exhibition of the Royal Academy. The Prince Consort visited "the collection" when all together in York-terrace, Regent's Park, in the lifetime of Mr. Warner Ottley (the grandfather), shortly after his Royal Highness's arrival in England. The late Captain Edward John Ottley (who was greatly valued and liked in society, and who was a most accomplished musician) left various legacies to the families of the late Earl Delawarr and Baroness Bickhurst, Sir William Cope, Bart., Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, his said executors, &c.; and all the rest, residue, and remainder of his estate divides under the will, like the chattel property, amongst the testator's four nephews and nieces.—Post.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 1st inst., says:—"It appears from the will of the late Hans Christian Andersen that the total amount of his property does not amount to £4000 sterling. The bulk of his property is left to a M. Collin, a relation of his first benefactor, to whom Andersen owed his success, and by whose side he now lies in the family vault. There are some legacies to the town of Odense, where the poet was born, and his proof edition of Charles Dickens's work, with a dedication from the author, are left to the Royal Library, as well as some other rare manuscripts. His trinkets and the many small souvenirs which he had received during his long life have been distributed among his many personal friends. An edition of all the letters which Andersen had received from Royal persons, authors, and other celebrated persons will shortly be published, according to the directions contained in his will."

The congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held in Leeds on the 21st and 22nd inst. The list for discussion contains nearly thirty subjects. Amongst them are the registration of firms, the law of partnership, telegraphic charges between France and England, mail service between England and France, private bill legislation, public bills in Parliament, the patent laws, bills of sale, limited liability companies, halfpenny letter post, protection of sea passengers, public prosecutors, bankruptcy law amendment, assimilation of factory and workshops Acts, &c. Mr. Sampson Lloyd, of Birmingham, the chairman of the association, will preside.

MR. STREETER, Jeweller, London.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Bracelets, 18 carat, from £2.

MR. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street, W.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Bracelets, with Stones, from £7.

MR. STREETER, Diamond Merchant.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Bracelets, with Diamonds, from £20.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Brooches, 18-carat, from £2.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Brooches, with Stones, from £4.

MR. STREETER, Goldsmith.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Brooches, with Diamonds, from £20.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Chatelaines, 18-carat, from £5.

MR. STREETER, Jeweller.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Chatelaines, with Stones, from £20.

MR. STREETER.—Goldsmith in 18-carat Gold.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Chatelaines, Antique Designs, from £30.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Earrings, 18-carat, from £1 10s.

MR. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Earrings, with Stones, from £3.

MR. STREETER, for 18-carat Gold Jewellery.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Earrings, with Diamonds, from £10.

MR. STREETER, for 18-carat Gold Lockets.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Lockets, 18-carat, from £1 10s.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Lockets, with Stones, from £3.

MR. STREETER, Jeweller and Goldsmith.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Lockets, with Diamonds, from £10.

MR. STREETER, for 18-carat Gold Necklaces.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Necklaces, 18-carat, from £2.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Necklaces, with Bands, from £5.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Necklaces, very broad and massive, from £20.

MR. STREETER, for 18-carat Gold Rings.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Rings, 18-carat, from £1.

MR. STREETER, Goldsmith, London.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Rings, with Stones, from £2.

MR. STREETER.—London-made Jewellery, 18-carat Gold.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Rings, with Diamonds, from £10.

MR. STREETER, Watch and Clock Manufacturer.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Watches, 18-carat, Lady's, from £5.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Watches, 18-carat, Gentlemen's, from £10.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Watches, Keyless Winding—Lady's, from £10.

MR. STREETER.—Gold Watches, Keyless Winding—Gentlemen's, from £10.

MR. STREETER.—Clocks for Carriage, from £5.

MR. STREETER.—Clocks for the Dining-Room, from £4.

MR. STREETER.—Clocks for the Drawing-room, from £3.

MR. STREETER, Silversmith.

MR. STREETER.—Silver Tea Sets, from 30 guineas.

MR. STREETER, for Silver Spoons.

MR. STREETER.—Silver Waiters, from 6 guineas.

MR. STREETER.—Silver Prize Cups, 2 guineas.

MR. STREETER.—Silver-mounted Claret-Jugs, from £3 10s.

MR. STREETER.—Illustrated Catalogue, post-free for two stamps.

MR. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street, London, W.

MR. STREETER'S 18-carat Gold Jewellery is the best.—See Morning Paper.

MR. STREETER'S 18-carat Gold Ornaments are the best.—See Daily News.

MR. STREETER'S Machine-made Watches are the best.—See Standard.

MR. STREETER'S Clocks and Watches excel all others.—See Public Opinion.

MR. STREETER marks upon his Goods the Quality of the Gold.—See Morning Paper.

MR. STREETER.—Catalogue free for two stamps.

MR. STREETER, Goldsmith, London.

NOVELTIES, in VELVET and CLOTH JACKETS and MANTLES, for the Autumn, arriving daily.

SILK AND CASHMERE CIRCULAR MANTLES and PALETOTS, lined with Squirrel Fur. A very large assortment of the above useful and now fashionable Mantles, prepared during the summer, prices ranging from 31s. to 10s. 6d., is now ready for inspection, and will be offered for sale during the Month. The prices will be found very advantageous, and a great inducement to ladies making an early purchase. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.—JUST RECEIVED. FOR EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES. A Magnificent Collection, manufactured expressly for this House. 23s. to 42s. the Dress. Patterns free.

ALSO, AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF SCOTCH AND FRENCH HOMESPUNS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, all to Match. New rich shades of Imperial Silk Poplins. Drap d'Italie (all wool). Terry Silk Repps. Wool Topkins. Serges of every description, &c. From 10s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FOR USEFUL AUTUMN DRESSES. "VIGOGNE DE RUSSIE." PETER ROBINSON, of Oxford-street, is now selling a large purchase of this beautiful, soft, and elegant Fabric in all the new shades of colour, at 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. the Full Dress, being little more than half the value.—Patterns free.

A RICH STRIPED NOVELTY. THE "RINK" SKATING PETTICOAT, made specially for the House of PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street. Price of full quantity for Petticoat, 22s. 6d.—Patterns free.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN FORTY-TWO COLOURS. DRAP DE FRANCE (CASHMERE). This elegant Material is all Wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colouring than any previously introduced. One uniform price, 21s. the Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide, and fine in quality, remarkably soft, and full to the touch, in richness and variety of colour never before equalled. All Shades, 16s. 9d. the Dress. Patterns free.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS, beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Polonaises, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard; and in 33 rich shades of colour, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE NEW SPANISH and MALTESE EMBROIDERED NETS for TABLIERS, &c. A choice collection of the above very elegant and Novel Fabric in Black, White, and all new Colours, having the finest of hand needlework at one tenth the price, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard, 28 inches wide. Patterns free.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 300 Pieces of Plain-Coloured Silks, 23s. to 42s. for 15s. 6d. 150 Shades to select from.

NEW FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1875. A magnificent collection of Foreign Velvets, suitable for Dress, Mantles, and Trimming purposes, have just been imported, at prices so low as to be an advantage to Purchasers, commencing at 4s. 9d. Blacks, 5s. 6d. Colours. Patterns on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

JAYS' BLACK SILKS, full width, 4s. per yard; late 5s. 6d. BLACK SILKS, 4s. 9d.; late 5s. 6d. BLACK SILKS, 4s. 3d.; late 5s. 6d. BLACK SILKS. Patterns free.

MESSRS. JAY, having effected a large contract at Lyons for these Silks, warranted by the Manufacturer to be of excellent quality, invite special attention to this importation.

JAYS' STANDARD BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at 61s. each. Messrs. Jay having found by experience that many Ladies desire a good and fashionable Black Silk Costume at a limited price, have adopted 61s. as their standard value of a Fashionable Costume made from Lyons Black Silk, and of excellent quality at the price charged for it. JAYS'.

JAYS'—For the Autumn, quite new, FRENCH COSTUMES, MANTLES, and MILLINERY. JAYS'.

MESSRS. JAY have always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other emergency, orders may be sent by post, and be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

JAYS' LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W. Established in 1871. Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPEL, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPEL, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street, and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

THE DRESS OF THE SEASON.—The New Scarborough Check Carmelites, in Heathers, Steels, and the other pretty fashionable neutral shades. In consequence of the quantity purchased we are able to offer them at 41d. per yard—the cheapest parcel ever placed before the public. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 22, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices on application.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE, made of Long Staple Selected Elastic Wools, in the required and fashionable colours. No article woven for Ladies' Dresses equals this in general utility. It makes a warm garment without being heavy, and can be relied upon for durability. It does not cockle, and can be washed as a piece of flannel or brushed as a piece of cloth. Price 11d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per yard. It is most serviceable for children, for whom a lower quality, also all wool, is made in Navy Blue only, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns will be sent on application to SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. This address is sufficient, the firm being well known in the West of England.—N.B. Good wear is positively guaranteed. The Navy Blue is indigo dye, sea-water will not hurt it. It is the best material made for Yachting and Seaside wear; it is woven also in light-weighted yarns for summer wear. The Royal Devon Serge is specially woven for Gentlemen's Coats and for Boys' hard wear. Price, 4s. 6d., from 5s. 9d. per yard. Any length of either quality can be had, and carriage is paid by the Factors either to London or Bristol.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every description for ladies' jackets and mantles, gentlemen's and youths' clothing, &c., at very moderate prices for ready money only. CHARLES MEERING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, Holborn-circus, London.

KINAHAN'S L.L. WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's L.L. Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

H. B. and C. LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY.—A fine and valuable Stomachic, good for indigestion, and introduced by us during the epidemic of Cholera with the happiest results. Trade Mark, "Negro's Head." 45s. per doz. square glass-stoppered bottles, in painted tin cases. HENRY BIKETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn, W.C.

PURE AERATED WATERS. ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS. CRYSTAL SPRINGS. Soda, Potash, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and, for Gout, Lithia and Potash. Corks branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold every where, and wholesale of R. ELLIS and SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES. London Agents—W. Best and Sons, Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER. HOOPER'S PURE POTASH, 4s. per doz. HOOPER'S PURE SODA, 3s. 6d. per doz. LITHIA WATER, 5s. 6d. LITHIA and POTASH WATER, 5s. 6d. These Aerial Waters, so long distinguished for their pure, healthful, and refreshing properties, can be obtained through all CHEMISTS and WINE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Export of the MANUFACTURERS, HOOPER AND COMPANY, 7, FALMOUTH EAST, LONDON.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY. Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this delicious food, which is so well adapted to the human system, and which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to take advantage of every weakness. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets (in tins for about 100 packets) JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 119, Piccadilly. Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London. Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (Throat Irritation).

TO CONSUMERS ABROAD. EPPS'S COCOA SHOULD BE CALLED FOR IN SOLDERED TINS (not in packets) as it will keep without the casualties of carriage, and will keep any length of time without deterioration. 4-lb. and 1-lb. tins, each tin labelled. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 119, Piccadilly.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and is everywhere the Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold, in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Dr. Hassall. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA, "than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall. Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Whites Flour, for pastry, 10s. per 42 lb.; Households, for breadmaking, 9s. 4d.; Wheatmeal, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Oatmeal, for porridge, 3s. 2d. per 42 lb.; Barley, per bushel, 5s. 8d.; Buckwheat, 5s. 8d.; Indian Corn, 5s. 8d.; Crushed Lentils, 4s. 4d.; Peas, 4s.; Tick Beans, 3s.; Mung Beans, 2s.; Meat Biscuits, 2s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per 42 lb.; and all other kinds of Grain and Seed on application. Special prices quoted for larger quantities.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, as supplied to THE ROYAL NURSERIES, and containing the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the most Digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge.—The immediate Relief and specific Cure of Constipation, Headache, Bile, Hamorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. 2s. 6d. per box; postage 2d. extra. E. GILLON 34, Coleman-street, E.C.; and through all Chemists.

LIVER TONIC (Compound Essence of Quinine and Dandelion), for INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all LIVER COMPLAINTS. Quinine and Dandelion require no recommendation; their use having in so many cases produced marvellous results. Price, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. To be obtained at Chemists and Patent Medicine Houses. Makers—GEORGE and WELCH, Worcester.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. The best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies and children. Of all Chemists.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted. PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and slugging in the ears arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use. For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent, depression of spirits, dilated and agitated nervous system, bloated, pimpled, sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effect is marvellous. In bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity 15s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 39 or 132 stamps, by the proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chelmsford, Lincoln.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., Borough, S.E.

DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE in OAK and MAHOGANY, BROWN OAK BUFFETS and BOOKCASES.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE in WALNUT, EBONIZED, &c. FRENCH CABINETS and CONSOLE TABLES.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. BED-ROOM SUITES in ASH, PINE, and FANCY WOODS. BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS. Bedding Warranted Pure and of the Best Description.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. CURTAIN DEPARTMENT. Cretonnes, Tapestry, Velvets, Wool Reps, Silks, Damasks.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. CARPET DEPARTMENT. Superior BRUSSELS and WILTON Carpets, in Original and Exclusive Designs. INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS. Experienced Planners and Carpet Layers sent to all parts of the country. Estimates and Designs submitted Free of Charge. 161, 163, 165, and 167, Borough, London.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Medival Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin, removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations, and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best dentifrice for whitening and preserving the teeth, preventing their decay. 2s. 9d. per box. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the hair, price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Of all Chemists.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a fragrant Powder for the Face and Skin. It is composed of the best and purest ingredients, and imparts to the skin a transparent and velvety appearance. Ladies will find it the best Toilet Powder ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. per box; or double that size, with puff, 5s.

MITCHAM LAVENDER.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

LAVENDER FARM, Mitcham-road.

LAVENDER, Sweet Lavender.—PIESSE and LUBIN are now distilling, at their Flower Farm, the famous MITCHAM LAVENDER. Samples may be had either at the Stillery, Mitcham-road, Surrey, or at the Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per pot.

THE HAIR.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER will positively renew and restore the original and natural colour of grey, white, and faded hair. It will strengthen and invigorate the hair, will stop its falling, and induce a healthy and luxuriant growth. No other preparation can produce the same beneficial result. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.—Dépôts, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING HABITS Cured by DR. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDING BRACE, for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a handsome figure. 10s. 6d. each.—68, Berners-st. Illustrations sent.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad.

The pre-eminent success of Mr. Pulvermacher's invention is owing especially to the facility it affords for administering electric currents to the human frame without shocks and without acids in all those numerous cases where a mild, continuous Galvanic current is efficacious. These MEDICO-ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, though used externally, have an internal action; and, owing to the Physiological, Physical, and Chemical effects of the Electricity which they gently and permanently impart to the system, they promote digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution. Electricity, the prime actor in the process of life, pervades all living organism, and its identity with nerve force is no conjecture, but a positive scientific fact, known to all versed in the teachings of Electro-physiology. Consequently, in nervous exhaustion, local debility, and various functional disorders, it is Nature's sole and most congenial remedy. The self-application of this wonderful physical agent has become easy and agreeable to the patient, and accessible to all by the recent improvements. In contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who publish statements solely on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher refrains from putting forward any statements of his own in favour of his Medico-Galvanic Appliances, but confines himself to quotations from the opinions of competent medical and scientific authorities—including Sir C. Locock, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S.; Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S. and F.R.S.; Sir J. R. Martin, Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., and F.R.S.; Sir W. Ferguson, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., &c. The mass of evidence of the efficacy of these appliances is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1875) of JOHN KRAUS, M.D., Clinical Professor of Electricity at Cincinnati:—"These Chains are very useful in many nervous disorders: Muscular Debility, Aphonia, Rheumatism, Hemiplegia, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Torpid Liver, Paralysis (Bladder), Central Paralysis, Asthma, Chorea, Spinal Paralysis, Amenorrhoea, Impotency, Numbness, Dystonorrhoea, Writer's Cramp, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritation, Hysterical Cramps, Stiff Joints, Nervous Debility, and Contractions, Hysteria, Constipation, Loss of Smell, Hysterical Paralysis, Deafness (Nervous), Loss of Taste, &c."

Mr. Pulvermacher challenges the strictest investigation of his numerous scientific testimonials, medical and private, which are published in his Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy." Sent post-free for 3 stamps, by applying to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 104, Regent-street, London, W.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.